

417
"SALUS POPULI SUPREMA LEX"



CITY OF PORTSMOUTH

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

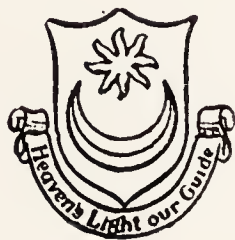
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

for the Year 1961

including

THE REPORT OF THE PUBLIC ANALYST

"SALUS POPULI SUPREMA LEX"



CITY OF PORTSMOUTH

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

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The Right Worshipful the Lord Mayor
COUNCILLOR R. BONNER PINK, C.B.E., V.R.D., J.P.

HEALTH SERVICES COMMITTEE
1961-1962

Chairman

ALDERMAN J. P. D. LACEY, O.B.E., J.P.

Vice-Chairman

COUNCILLOR C. W. STEVENS, O.B.E., J.P.

Aldermen

A. G. ASQUITH-LEESON, T.D., J.P. MRS. S. A. C. SHARPE
T. J. SMITH

Councillors

J. F. FREESTON	G. F. COLLINS	MRS. M. D. MARKS
M. J. E. WALLIS	H. SOTNICK, J.P.	M. BRESLER
A. R. NYE	MRS. G. D. M. SKINNER	V. H. TOMPKINS
D. C. KILLBERY	MISS H. M. BRADY	J. C. NICHOLLS
H. W. J. FORD	F. LINES	L. J. EVANS

Co-opted Members

DR. T. BEATON, C.B.E.	MRS. F. H. HEWAT
DR. M. N. S. DUNCAN	MRS. L. C. NICHOLSON
MR. E. O. DAY	MR. L. C. ROGERS
MR. N. W. MCCAW	

HEALTH AND HOUSING COMMITTEE
1961-1962

Chairman

ALDERMAN FRANK MILES, C.B.E., J.P.

Vice-Chairman

ALDERMAN A. W. WEST

Aldermen

J. P. D. LACEY, O.B.E., J.P. G. A. DAY, J.P.

Councillors

J. F. FREESTON	H. W. BUSH	A. H. W. POPE
J. A. NYE, J.P.	W. J. EVANS	L. FLAGG, J.P.
H. T. CORBEN	D. D. CONNORS	M. BRESLER
MRS. D. K. DAY, J.P.	MRS. G. D. M. SKINNER	V. H. TOMPKINS
R. BRADFIELD	MISS H. M. BRADY	MRS. H. M. KER,
	MRS. A. E. M. OLIVER, M.B.E.	(M.B.E.)

The following ladies were co-opted to serve on the Committee
for housing purposes:

MRS. A. C. FERGUSON-BAKER; MRS. N. FERRE; MRS. A. G. NEWMAN

SENIOR MEMBERS OF HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF

Medical Officer of Health,
Principal School Medical Officer,
Chief Administrative Medical Officer to the City Council and
Medical Officer of Health to the Port of Portsmouth

P. G. ROADS, M.D., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health and Deputy Principal
School Medical Officer

H. W. S. FRANCIS, M.A., M.B., B.CHIR., D.P.H.

Senior Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare

RUBY N. E. PIKE, M.B., CH.B.

Senior Medical Officer for Mental Health and Allied Services

NELLIE M. PLOWRIGHT, M.B., CH.B., D.C.H., D.P.H. (from March)

Vaccination and Immunisation Medical Officer

E. D. B. WOLFE, E.D., M.B. CH.B., D.P.H.

Assistant Medical Officer of Health and Assistant Maternity and
Child Welfare Officer

AUDREY E. STEWART, M.B., CH.B., D.R.C.O.G.

Chief Health Inspector

W. F. APPLETON, F.R.S.H., F.A.P.H.I.

Veterinary Officer

R. SCOULAR, M.R.C.V.S., M.R.S.H., M.INST.M.O. (to August)

Administrative Assistant

H. S. WOODCOCK

Executive Officer — Mental Health Service

A. F. T. ROSE

Superintendent Health Visitor

MISS E. M. BUSSBY, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.CERT., D.N.(LOND.)

Supervisor of Midwives

MISS D. J. KINSEY, S.R.N., S.C.M., M.T.D.


Joint Appointments with Regional Hospital Board

Consultant Chest Physician

J. H. DADDS, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.P.

Chest Physician

J. C. HESKETH, M.B., B.S.



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Public Health Department,
1 Western Parade,
Portsmouth

*To the Chairman and Members of the Health Services Committee and the
Chairman and Members of the Health and Housing Committee.*

My Lord Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report on the work of the Health Department for the year 1961.

NEW DEVELOPMENTS

The year 1961 saw the beginning of a great many new projects in the Health Department. The principal ones were the amalgamation of the Health Visiting and School Nursing Services, the starting of a comprehensive Audiological Service for children and, with the appointment of the Senior Medical Officer for Mental Health and Related Services, the planning of the hostel for mentally handicapped persons, the adult training centre for the subnormal, and the special care unit for mentally subnormal and handicapped children. Preliminary work was also undertaken for establishing the Chiropody Service for the elderly, the physically handicapped and expectant mothers.

The amalgamation of the Health Visiting and School Nursing Services came into being on 1st September, 1961. The Health Department and the School Health Service had already been brought closer together in 1948, when my predecessor, Dr. T. E. Roberts, who was (Principal) School Medical Officer, was also appointed Medical Officer of Health. From this further change there should evolve not only an improved service for the schools but also continuous care of children by the health visitors.

The Audiological Service was also brought into being with the appointment of Dr. Dorothy Klein, who took up her duties on 1st September. We were fortunate also in obtaining the services of an experienced audio-technician. In the first term of the operation of this service some 49 pre-school children were seen at the audiological clinic, comprising 22% of the total case load. These were given a full assessment by the medical audiologist. Many more children were screened and examined in their own homes and at the clinics by the Authority's health visitors. It is hoped that, in time, this audiological testing scheme in the very young will prevent a great deal of disability consequent on partial hearing in children.

On 1st March, 1961, Dr. N. M. Plowright took up her appointment as Senior Medical Officer for Mental Health and Related Services. Much of her time in this first year has been absorbed with planning new developments in the mental health and related services. The first of these latter has been the chiropody service, although my predecessor, Dr. T. E. Roberts, had already undertaken certain work in this field. However, a full chiropody service should enable elderly people to remain mobile and, because they can maintain their social contacts, be much fitter persons in both body and mind.

SERVICES FOR THE ELDERLY

It is commonly agreed that the elderly form the major group on which we should focus our local authority health and social services. It is not, however, fully appreciated how very much the work of the domiciliary services of the local health authority have swung in this direction already. In 1948, for example, there were 310 such patients receiving help from the home help service; by 1961, the number had increased to 1040. In 1948,

the health visitors called on 1,326 old and sick people; in 1961, they visited 4,562. In 1948 the district nurses paid 61,918 visits to elderly patients and 125,976 in 1961. It will thus be seen that under the pressure of need the domiciliary services are now giving greatly increased help to the older citizens of Portsmouth. To say this, however, is not to say that the services are completely adequate or that they supply fully the needs of all our veterans. In order to meet satisfactorily their needs increased provision will be required.

ACCIDENTS TO YOUNG CHILDREN

I would commend the second paragraph of the report of the City Ambulance Officer on page 32. He points out the number of accident cases involving children dealt with by the Ambulance Service. It will be seen that 85 children aged five and under were attended by the Ambulance Service after accidents at or near home: 42% of these accidents were caused by falls; 22% by swallowing harmful substances, mainly cleaning fluids; 20% were due to burns and scalds and 16% to various other causes such as dog bites, and crushed fingers. It cannot be too strongly emphasised that the home environment can be dangerous to very young children. It requires constant vigilance to ensure that toddlers, in particular, remain unharmed at this stage of their life when they are most adventurous and exploring. Many a harassed housewife has cause for remorse because in an unguarded moment, through the pressure of her household cares, she has allowed the child to run into unheeded danger. The personal tragedy to a child, its mother and the rest of the family cannot be over-emphasised. It is hoped that by health education mothers will develop a much greater awareness of potential dangers and how they may be avoided.

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

For many years people who have read this report carefully have been delighted by the wit and wisdom of the section prepared by the Chief Public Health Inspector, Mr. W. F. Appleton. This year's report by the Chief Inspector is characteristically humorous and diverting. However, its wit should not be allowed to distract attention from the seriousness of the matters with which it deals. The safety of the general environment demands constant vigilance by the public health inspectors.

On page 66 Mr. Appleton describes some difficulties arising from noise nuisance. One of the penalties of modern civilisation is the fact that most of our mechanical advances involve an increase in environmental noise. This is particularly true in the older parts of a congested city like Portsmouth, where industry, housing and community amenities jostle each other. Consider how very different street noises are now from those of 100 years ago. The main street noises were the bustle of human activity, the calls of the street sellers, which have become part of our folk history, and from the playing children. There were the pleasant sounds of the horses' hooves on cobbles and the most irritating noise was that of the iron-bound wheels of the cart and coach. The majority of these were acceptable noises, but now mechanical noises are most unnatural: they may be high-pitched or low-pitched and associated with considerable vibration. The direct threat to health may be small, except in certain industrial processes. But noise can cause loss of sleep: work in noisy conditions increases fatigue and decreases the power to concentrate: sudden sounds can be distracting and can cause accidents and in general detract from the pleasantness and enjoyment of life as a whole. Dealing with noise nuisance is a new field of work for the public health inspector, but one which will become increasingly important.

TOTAL SERVICE BY THE DEPARTMENT

It is surprising to reflect how many people during the course of this year had some direct contact with the Public Health Department. It is very difficult to give the measure of this, but some idea may be gained in the figures given below:—

Home Help Service	1,255 cases helped (p. 19)
Health Visiting Service ..	57,566 visits paid (p. 21)
Midwifery Service	1,660 deliveries attended (p. 21)
Ambulance Service	86,637 patients carried (p. 35)
Home Nursing Service ..	129,257 visits paid (p. 25)
Public Health Inspectors ..	2,721 complaints dealt with (p. 65)

There must be very few households in the City which during 1961 did not have at least some contact with one of the services provided by the Department. In view of this, it is gratifying to be able to say how very infrequently difficulties arise and complaints are made. This is due largely to the keenness and the sense of service and purpose that is brought to their work by all the members of the staff.

In concluding this foreword, I wish to record my thanks to all members of the staff for maintaining and extending the work of the Department and the service it gives the City as a whole. Finally, may I thank the Chairman and Members of the several Committees of the Council for their support and encouragement throughout the year.

I am, my Lord Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

P. G. ROADS.,

Medical Officer of Health.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

STATISTICAL SUMMARIES FOR 1961

Total population (estimated by the Registrar General)	227,930
Population (Census 1961)	215,077
Area in acres (land and inland water)	9,249
Number of dwellings	63,238

VITAL STATISTICS

	Total	Male	Female	
LIVE BIRTHS:				
Legitimate ..	3,397	1,774	1,623	Rate per 1,000 population 16·19
Illegitimate ..	293	163	130	
Total	3,690	1,937	1,753	
	(3,695)	(1,946)	(1,749)	(16·99)

Percentage of illegitimate live births to total live births — 7·94

STILLBIRTHS:				
Legitimate ..	56	28	28	Rate per 1,000 total births 15·74
Illegitimate ..	3	2	1	
	59	30	29	
	(79)	(40)	(39)	(20·93)

TOTAL LIVE AND
STILL BIRTHS 3,749 (3,774)

INFANT DEATHS (i.e. under one year of age)

Legitimate — 80 (56); Illegitimate — 8 (2) TOTAL 88 (58)

Infant mortality rates:

All infants per 1,000 total live births	23·85	(15·69)
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births ..	23·55	(16·42)
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	27·30	(7·02)

NEO-NATAL DEATHS (i.e. first four weeks) TOTAL 63 (39)

Mortality rate per 1,000 total live births 17·07 (10·55)

EARLY NEO-NATAL DEATHS

(i.e. under one week) .. TOTAL 57 (29)

Mortality rate per 1,000 total live births 15·45 (7·85)

PERINATAL DEATHS (i.e. stillbirths and deaths under one week combined) TOTAL 116 (108)

Mortality rate per 1,000 total live and still births .. 30·94 (28·62)

MATERNAL DEATHS TOTAL Nil (4)

Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 total live and still births Nil (1·06)

DEATHS

Male— 1,468, Female — 1,541, Total — 3,009
(1,434) (1,309) (2,743)

Rate per 1,000 population — 13·20 (12·61)

TABLE I
ANALYSIS OF CAUSES OF DEATHS

	1961			1960		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Ages						
Under 1 year	53	35	88	32	26	58
1—4 years	9	3	12	9	2	11
5—14 years	6	2	8	3	2	5
15—24 years	29	5	34	23	3	26
25—44 years	41	38	79	46	34	80
45—64 years	364	226	590	391	209	600
65—74 years	423	331	754	397	306	703
75—	543	901	1,444	533	727	1,260
Causes						
Coronary disease — angina	303	207	510	285	190	475
Vascular lesions of nervous system	183	249	432	168	214	382
*Other heart disease	144	250	394	175	224	399
Malignant and lymphatic neoplasms — other sites	134	122	256	136	104	240
Defined and ill-defined diseases — various	89	143	232	89	108	197
Pneumonia	86	128	214	58	92	150
Bronchitis	111	45	156	94	36	130
Malignant neoplasm — lung, bronchus	118	27	145	119	17	136
*Other circulatory disease	38	52	90	52	59	111
Hypertension with heart disease	38	42	80	25	31	56
Accidents other than motor vehicle	27	48	75	35	37	72
Malignant neoplasm—stomach	29	35	64	40	28	68
Malignant neoplasm — breast	—	34	34	2	45	47
Influenza	14	19	33	—	1	1
Motor vehicle accidents	23	10	33	26	10	36
Suicide	18	14	32	20	13	33
Congenital malformations	11	17	28	10	11	21
Malignant neoplasm — uterus	—	26	26	—	21	21
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	12	12	24	8	3	11
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	16	8	24	20	10	30
Nephritis and nephrosis	10	13	23	11	8	19
*Other diseases of respiratory system	11	9	20	14	9	23
Hyperplasia of prostate	19	—	19	16	—	16
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	7	11	18	5	11	16
Tuberculosis — respiratory	10	4	14	12	5	17
Diabetes	5	9	14	5	14	19
Syphilitic disease	5	1	6	4	1	5
*Other infective and parasitic diseases	3	3	6	2	1	3
Homicide and operations of war	2	1	3	—	—	—
Tuberculosis — other	—	2	2	2	2	4
Whooping cough	1	—	1	—	—	—
Meningococcal infections	1	—	1	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute poliomyelitis	—	—	—	1	—	1
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion	—	—	—	—	4	4
	1,468	1,541	3,009	1,434	1,309	2,743

* Causes not specified elsewhere in table.

TABLE II
TABLE SHOWING BIRTH-RATE, DEATH-RATES AND POPULATION
FOR YEAR 1961 AND THE TEN PRECEDING YEARS

Year	Birth-rate per 1,000 population	Death-rate per 1,000 population	Death-rate from infectious diseases per 1,000 population	Deaths of children under 1 year—per- centage of total deaths	Deaths of children under 1 year—per 1,000 live births	Population (R.G's estimate)
1961 ..	16.19	13.20	0.02	2.92	23.85	227,930
1960 ..	16.99	12.61	0.009	2.11	15.69	217,520
1959 ..	15.86	12.86	0.02	2.61	21.18	220,300
1958 ..	15.70	12.28	0.01	2.93	22.28	222,800
1957 ..	15.57	11.74	0.02	2.86	21.52	226,900*
1956 ..	15.08	12.22	0.03	2.97	24.10	231,100*
1955 ..	14.16	10.77	0.02	3.15	23.96	238,700*
1954 ..	15.23	10.76	0.03	3.36	23.71	243,600*
1953 ..	15.21	11.59	0.04	3.12	23.80	245,800*
1952 ..	15.43	10.77	0.04	3.33	23.24	242,600*
1951 ..	15.05	11.87	0.06	3.76	29.64	244,400*
Average for 10 yrs. 1951-60	15.43	11.75	0.028	3.02	22.91	

(The most favourable figures in the statistics are shown in heavy type) * Total population

METEOROLOGY

BAROMETER. The mean barometric pressure (corrected to sea level) for the year was 29·907 inches (29·838). The highest observed reading was 30·645 on 19th December (30·634), and the lowest 28·905 on 30th December (29·094).

TEMPERATURES. The mean temperature in the shade was 52·7° (50·8°).

Maximum. The mean maximum temperature in the shade was 58·1° (56·8°), the highest being 79° on 30th August (81°).

Minimum. The mean minimum temperature was 47·3° (44·7°), the lowest being 25° on 25th, 26th, 28th and 29th December (24°).

Minimum on Grass. The mean minimum temperature on the grass was 40·8° (38·2°), the lowest being 18° on 28th December (16°).

Earth Temperature. The mean temperature at one foot below the ground was 54·6° (53·3°), and at four feet 54·6° (53·8°).

Frosts. The minimum temperature in the shade, four feet above the ground, fell to and below freezing point in 17 days (15), and there were 66 (68) ground frosts during the year.

SUNSHINE. 1,853 hours 42 minutes (1,629 hours 24 minutes) of sunshine were recorded by the Campbell-Stokes recorder. The greatest amount on one day was 15 hours 6 minutes on 29th June (14 hours 30 minutes).

RAINFALL. The total rainfall was 25·6 inches (43·18). The greatest fall in 24 hours was 1·17 inches on 29th January (1·48).

HUMIDITY. The mean humidity of the air (saturation 100) was 81 (81). The following phenomena were recorded:—

HAIL on three occasions (11).

SNOW or SLEET on two occasions (11).

THUNDER on five occasions (14).

FOGS. Fifteen (12).

GALES. Eighteen — 3 fresh, 15 moderate (four — 0 fresh, 4 moderate).

AVERAGES FOR THE PAST TEN YEARS (1952-1961)

<i>Rainfall</i>	<i>Sunshine</i>	<i>Mean Temperature</i>
28·17 inches	1,755·5 hours	51·62
(Figures in brackets refer to 1960)		

TABLE III
MONTHLY METEOROLOGICAL SUMMARY FOR THE YEAR 1961

Month	Mean Pressure (ins.)	Temperature—Degrees F.						Sunshine		Rainfall			Relative Humidity (Saturation 100)
		Absolute		Mean		Mean Daily Range	Total No. of hours	Days of 0.5 hrs. or more	Total m.m.	Total ins.	Days of 0.01 ins. or more		
		Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.								
January ..	29.846	51	29	45.7	37.6	8.1	62 hrs. 42 mins	21	108.0	4.25	15	84	
February ..	30.052	54	38	49.8	42.9	6.9	70	17	62.7	2.47	17	89	
March ..	30.259	62	31	54.5	41.0	13.5	185	28	02.0	0.08	1	82	
April ..	29.746	60	43	56.6	47.8	8.8	113	23	89.2	3.51	14	84	
May ..	29.985	70	39	61.4	47.9	13.5	257	29	33.8	1.33	7	70	
June ..	30.009	77	46	67.5	53.6	13.9	277	29	19.8	0.78	8	74	
July ..	29.976	77	50	69.4	57.0	12.4	234	30	25.9	1.02	8	73	
August ..	29.577	79	51	69.2	55.8	13.4	196	30	13.5	0.53	10	77	
September ..	29.911	77	50	67.4	57.6	9.8	151	22	70.1	2.76	12	84	
October ..	29.811	69	37	60.6	50.1	10.5	150	29	96.3	3.79	18	80	
November ..	29.867	58	34	50.2	42.8	7.4	67	15	41.1	1.62	13	84	
December ..	29.849	56	25	45.4	33.1	12.3	85	19	87.9	3.46	15	86	
TOTAL ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,853	292	650.3	25.60	138	—	
MEAN ..	29.907	—	—	58.1	47.3	10.8	154	24	54.2	2.13	12	81	

TABLE IV

MONTHLY ANALYSIS OF WIND DIRECTIONS— 1961

(recorded at 9 hours G.M.T.)

Month	N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW	Calm	Totals
January ..	2	5	2	3	4	7	5	—	3	31
February ..	—	1	2	1	5	8	7	1	4	28
March ..	1	1	2	—	1	6	6	4	10	31
April ..	1	3	4	2	6	9	1	1	3	30
May ..	3	4	3	1	3	8	4	4	1	31
June ..	1	—	1	4	3	8	8	5	—	30
July ..	2	1	—	3	3	8	8	6	—	31
August ..	—	1	2	2	3	9	9	4	1	31
September ..	1	3	4	1	6	7	4	2	2	30
October ..	1	3	3	2	5	10	4	2	1	31
November ..	3	10	3	1	1	2	4	4	2	30
December ..	1	6	4	2	3	6	5	2	2	31
TOTALS ..	16	38	30	22	43	88	65	35	29	365
% (approx.) ..	4	10	8	6	12	24	18	10	8	100

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

By the Senior Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN**MATERNAL MORTALITY**

No mother died in childbirth during 1961. This position was highly satisfactory but should not give rise to complacency, because the question of maternity services calls for increasing care.

INFANT MORTALITY

The infant mortality rate for 1961 was 23·85, compared with 15·69 in 1960; the actual number of infant deaths being 88 (58). An analysis of these figures (page 22) shows that in 1961 the deaths occurring in the first four weeks of life numbered 63 (39), and those from four weeks to one year 25 (19), making a neo-natal death rate of 17·07 (10·55). Of the 63 neo-natal deaths, 57 occurred in the first week of life. The perinatal mortality rate increased to 30·94, compared with 28·62 in 1960.

The main causes of infant deaths were post-natal asphyxia and atelectasis and congenital malformations.

PREMATURE BABIES

Midwives and health visitors continued to pay special visits to all premature babies. A premature baby cot, and all the necessary equipment for nursing premature babies, is available for babies born at home.

Wherever possible arrangements are made for premature births to take place in hospital and, during 1961, 157 premature births occurred in Saint Mary's Hospital, compared with 150 in the previous year.

The number of premature births occurring at home was 40 (55) and in nursing homes 23 (21). Of those born at home 36 survived one month and of those born in nursing homes all survived.

One of the health visitors continued to attend the special follow-up clinic for premature babies at Saint Mary's Hospital and this arrangement was most helpful.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM

Four cases of ophthalmia neonatorum were notified during the year but there was no resultant impairment of vision in any of these.

ATTENDANCES AT CLINICS

The number of new patients attending the ante-natal clinics showed an increase from 1,971 in 1960 to 2,011 and during the year patients made a total of 11,628 attendances, compared with 11,779 in the previous year.

Co-operation between the general practitioners and the staff of the ante-natal clinics continued to be most satisfactory.

Personal ante-natal record cards were introduced during the year and have proved helpful.

Patients made a total of 256 attendances at post-natal clinics, compared with 196 in the previous year.

The child welfare clinics continued to be well attended, as will be seen from the table on page 20. There was a further increase in the total attendances made by the children — 62,100, compared with 61,167 in the previous year.

HEALTH EDUCATION

Mothercraft classes, which include talks on ante-natal care, bathing the baby, breast feeding, weaning, etc., and practical instruction in ante-natal exercises and relaxation, continued to be given weekly by health visitors and midwives at the child welfare centres at Fratton, Cosham and Paulsgrove, and were well attended.

Health visitors continued to give health education lectures to teenage girls at the Salvation Army Home, Villiers Road, Southsea.

From 1st September 1961, with the amalgamation of the Health Visiting and School Nursing Services, the Assistant Superintendent Health Visitor was allocated special duties to co-ordinate and extend the health education programme under the guidance of the Deputy Medical Officer of Health.

MOTHERS' CLUBS

The mothers' clubs at Cosham, Portsea and Paulsgrove continued to operate and the mothers have had a varied programme of films, lectures and handicraft. These clubs continued to be popular and were well attended.

NURSERIES

During the year the total number of children under five years of age admitted to the day nurseries was 96 (109).

The scheme for the training of students for the examination of the National Nursery Examination Board has continued. All the candidates who undertook the examination in July were successful.

Medical officers of the department carried out regular medical examinations at the Cottage Homes Residential Nursery.

DENTAL TREATMENT

During the year 136 patients from the local authority's ante-natal and child welfare clinics were referred to Saint Mary's Hospital for treatment.

MIDWIVES SERVICE

The total number of domiciliary midwives practising at the end of the year was 30 (24 full-time and 6 part-time) and all belonged to the Portsmouth Domiciliary Midwifery Service. They delivered a total of 1,660 cases, compared with 1,635 in 1960; taking into consideration sickness and holidays, this represents an average of 83.3 (85.9) deliveries per full-time midwife per annum. Domiciliary midwives also attended 422 (416) patients who were confined in Saint Mary's Hospital and discharged to their own homes for nursing.

A night duty rota system was introduced during the year and this has proved most successful. It greatly simplifies obtaining the services of a midwife between 6 p.m. and 6 a.m. and it enables midwives to plan off-duty time. Thanks are due to the Ambulance Service for making the system possible.

Close liaison continued between the maternity section of this department and the maternity booking office at Saint Mary's Hospital. The Supervisor of Midwives investigated the home conditions of 659 (778) cases who had applied for admission to hospital on grounds of inadequate accommodation.

The domiciliary service of midwives continued to undertake the district training of pupil midwives for their Part II examination of the Central Midwives Board. During the year 30 (39) pupil midwives entered for the examination of the Central Midwives Board and 29 (37) were successful at their first attempt.

ANALGESIA IN CHILDBIRTH

The percentage of cases to whom gas and air analgesia was administered on the district remained at 90.

The administration of pethidine and pethilorfan by the midwives continued to bring relief to mothers in labour.

67 (45) who attended the mothercraft classes for instruction in ante-natal exercises and relaxation were successful in using this method during their confinements and preferred to have no analgesia.

HEALTH VISITING

During the year an important change in the health visiting service has taken place with the amalgamation of the Health Visiting and School Nursing Services on 1st September. On this date two health visitors, who were employed on school nursing duties, were transferred to the Health Department, and the Superintendent School Nurse was appointed Assistant Superintendent Health Visitor and allocated special duties.

The total number of staff at the end of the year was 25. Of these 22 were employed full-time and 3 part-time. In addition, one health visitor was engaged in full-time tuberculosis work and there were also two trained nurses engaged as full-time tuberculosis visitors. Six of the remaining health visitors undertook part-time tuberculosis work.

10 school nurses were employed by the Education Authority and were under the supervision of the Superintendent Health Visitor.

Each health visitor has approximately 600 families in her area and, in addition, she is responsible for visiting the schools in her area and is available to discuss any social problems with the head teachers.

During the year the health visitors spent even more time in visiting old people and it is felt that these visits are helping to increase the comfort of old people. They paid 4,532 visits, compared with 3,251 in 1960. Details of old people visited by the health visitors are kept in this department and the number receiving visits at the end of 1961 was 1,166. Information is compiled from messages received from general practitioners, voluntary societies, hospital almoners, church workers, etc.

The health visitors continued to carry out routine tests for phenylketonuria on all babies and no case was found to be positive. They also carried out routine tests for deafness in young children and all doubtful cases were referred to the audiologist at the school clinic.

There was a close link with the almoners of the hospitals, who notified the health visitors of all patients who were due for discharge and would need supervision in their own homes.

Owing to the difficulties which exist in this City where a large number of general practitioners practise in congested areas, except in one case, it has not been possible to allocate a health visitor to a group of general practitioners. However, there continued to be a close liaison with the general practitioners, particularly with regard to the care of the aged and chronic sick and in cases where there were social problems.

Portsmouth continued to be one of the authorities co-operating with Southampton University in the training of student health visitors and we were fortunate in having five students commence training in September. In addition, one student commenced training at the Queen's Institute of District Nursing at Brighton.

PROBLEM FAMILIES

The Co-ordinating Committee continued to meet monthly and proved itself to be most helpful to the various departments. Close co-operation with the Children's Department and the N.S.P.C.C. Inspectors continued.

HOME HELP SERVICE

This Service continued to work satisfactorily and all cases receiving assistance were carefully selected and supervised.

The group scheme, in which a home help is given the care of approximately six old people whose homes are in close proximity to one another, continued to work satisfactorily and there were 14 of these groups in operation at the end of the year. The number of hours worked by home helps for old people represents 92% of the work of the Service, compared with 91.6% in 1960.

An analysis of the statistics for the year is as follows:—

Number of home helps at the end of the year ..	85
Number of maternity cases helped	144
Number of tuberculosis cases helped	12
Number of chronic cases helped (including the aged and infirm)	1,040
Number of cases of illness helped	59
Number of hours worked for maternity cases ..	4,195
Total number of hours during which home helps were employed	113,239 $\frac{3}{4}$ (98,818 $\frac{1}{2}$)

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE STATISTICS

CHILD WELFARE CENTRES

	Total Attendances	New Cases	Seen by the Medical Officer
Fratton (two afternoons per week)	10,546	681	1,006
Hilsea (one afternoon per week)	3,243	116	175
Epworth Road (one afternoon per week) ..	7,100	344	734
Drayton (one afternoon per week)	4,335	210	371
Eastney (two afternoons per week)	12,293	679	1,127
Southsea (one afternoon per week)	2,327	203	—
Portsea (one afternoon per week)	3,013	290	604
Twyford Avenue (one afternoon per week) ..	7,404	423	786
Tangier Road (one afternoon per week) ..	3,222	173	455
Cosham (one afternoon per week)	3,212	229	342
Falmouth Road (one afternoon per week)	2,899	147	490
Hempsted Road (one afternoon per week) ..	2,506	153	—
TOTALS	62,100	3,648	6,090
TOTALS for 1960	61,167	3,508	6,306

Proprietary brands of dried milk were issued from the child welfare centres at a total cost of £7,363 (£6,798); £7,913 (£7,538) was recoverable from the patients.

DAY NURSERIES

The following are the statistics relating to the two day nurseries:—

	Admissions during the year	No. on Register at 31-12-61	Awaiting admission at 31-12-61
ST. PETER'S DAY NURSERY (Complement 35)	46	37	} 2
TWYFORD AVENUE DAY NURSERY (Complement 35)	50	34	

MIDWIVES

The practice of domiciliary midwives and of those practising in nursing homes during the year was satisfactory, and the inspection of midwives' bags, books and appliances was carried out regularly.

	1961	1960
Number of midwives practising on the district and in nursing homes at December 31st	40	37
Total number of cases delivered by them	2,303	2,404
Number of cases delivered by domiciliary midwives	1,660	1,635
Number of cases delivered in nursing homes	643	769
Number of cases in which medical assistance was sought where no doctor was engaged	50	44

DOMICILIARY SERVICE OF MIDWIVES

	1961	1960
Number of domiciliary midwives employed in Portsmouth at 31st December	30	29
Number of cases booked	2,377	2,319
Number of patients delivered	1,660	1,635
Excluding holidays and sickness:		
Average number of cases per midwife per month	6·9	7·2
Average number of cases per midwife per annum	83·3	85·9
Average weekly number of bookings	45·7	44·6

ANTE-NATAL AND POST-NATAL CLINICS

Details of the work carried out at Ante-Natal and Post-Natal clinics during the year are given below:—

	ANTE-NATAL				POST-NATAL			
	No. of new patients		Total attendances		No. of new patients		Total attendances	
	1961	1960	1961	1960	1961	1960	1961	1960
Fratton (A.N., 5 clinics weekly) .. (P.N., 3 clinics monthly)	1,342	1,314	7,791	7,907	124	91	212	156
Paulsgrove (A.N., 1 clinic weekly) .. (P.N., 1 clinic monthly)	220	232	1,362	1,340	25	24	44	40
Cosham (A.N., 1 clinic weekly) ..	233	212	1,228	1,356	—	—	—	—
Portsea (A.N., 1 clinic weekly) ..	216	213	1,257	1,176	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	2,011	1,971	11,628	11,779	149	115	256	196

HEALTH VISITING

The health visitors paid 57,566 (54,286) visits during the year:—

	Total Number of Visits	
	1961	1960
Visits to children under 5 years of age	45,325	44,061
Visits in respect of illness and the aged	6,895	5,132
Visits in respect of tuberculosis patients	4,215	4,004
Visits to expectant mothers	1,131	1,089

INFANT MORTALITY, 1961

DEATHS FROM STATED CAUSES AT VARIOUS AGES
UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE

Cause of Death	Under 1 week	1 to 2 weeks	2 to 3 weeks	3 to 4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 3 months	3 months and under 6 months	6 months and under 9 months	9 months and under 12 months	TOTAL DEATHS UNDER 1 YEAR
Whooping cough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Other infective	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Pneumonia	2	2	-	1	5	1	-	-	1	7
Bronchitis	-	-	1	-	1	1	2	-	-	4
Other respiratory	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ..	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	3
Congenital malformations	5	1	-	-	6	5	3	1	2	17
Injury at birth	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
Post-natal asphyxia and atelectasis ..	24	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-	24
Immaturity	7	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	7
Other causes	12	-	1	-	13	1	1	1	-	16
Accidents	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	3
Homicide	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
TOTALS	57	3	2	1	63	8	8	3	6	88
Previous Year (1960)	29	5	2	3	39	10	4	2	3	58

DENTAL TREATMENT FOR EXPECTANT AND NURSING MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

By the Senior Dental Officer

There is no provision for the routine dental examination by a local authority dental officer of expectant and nursing mothers and young children, but an agreement with the Portsmouth Group Hospital Management Committee provides for their treatment at Saint Mary's Hospital Dental Clinic, where all forms of dental treatment are available.

In addition, a number of children under five are treated at the Education Committee's clinic. These children are almost invariably the younger members of families who are already school clinic patients and are brought to the clinics or appointments for them sought when the parents are attending with elder children, whereas those attending the welfare clinic are usually referred to Saint Mary's Hospital or the the family dentist. The number given in the appended table of those attending the school clinics is only approximate, as it is found that some of these children are still accidentally recorded as school children as they are mixed with these when treated.

It would appear that the majority of expectant and nursing mothers obtain the treatment they require from the practitioner of their choice, under the general dental service, all treatment, including dentures, being entirely free.

SCHOOL DENTAL SERVICE

DENTAL TREATMENT PROVIDED FOR PRE-SCHOOL CHILDREN

(a) Number provided with Dental Care:

Examined	Needing Treatment	Treated	Made Dentally Fit
170	122	115	102

(b) Forms of Dental Treatment provided:

Extractions	General Anaesthetics	Silver Nitrate Treatment	Fillings
140	30	3	17

SAINT MARY'S HOSPITAL DENTAL CLINIC

DENTAL TREATMENT PROVIDED FOR EXPECTANT AND NURSING MOTHERS AND PRE-SCHOOL CHILDREN

(a) Number provided with Dental Care:

	Examined	Needing Treatment	Treated	Made Dentally Fit
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	62	57	57	57
Children under five	126	110	84	84

(b) Forms of Dental Treatment provided:

	Scalings and Gum Treatment	Fillings	Extractions	General Anaesthetics	Crowns or in Lays
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	10	4	38	38	—
Children under five	—	—	84	84	—

HOME NURSING

Report of the Portsmouth Victoria Nursing Association for the Year 1961.

The work of the Association has not shown the same dramatic increase in 1961 as occurred in 1960. From the statistics it will be seen that both the number of cases nursed and the number of visits made have remained at almost the same level as last year.

During 1961 a time and motion study was carried out in conjunction with the Pathological Service and the Queens Institute of District Nursing into methods of giving patients injections and dressing their wounds. In consequence there was introduced the auto-claved syringe system whereby used syringes are collected daily by the Central Sterile Supply Centre and returned to each of our homes in a sterile condition. Its introduction made it necessary for additional carrying bags to be fitted to the nurses' cycles. It was not found practicable to introduce at the same time the sterile dressing system since it was considered that the sheer bulk of dressings required would be too great for a nurse to carry on her bicycle and that the use of additional motor transport was too costly. However the auto-claved syringe system has proved highly successful and has been welcomed by all nurses as a major step forward in the field of district nursing.

The nursing of the aged sick continues to increase but whereas in the past it was considered quite an achievement to reach the age of 80 years, the patient now needs to reach at least 100 years to make an impression on the district nurse. Advances in medicine and surgery have resulted in many elderly people being sent from hospital to be nursed at home. These patients are frequently very handicapped and need the attention of two nurses. Because of this, and the six weeks annual leave, to which the nurses are now entitled, the staff situation still remains a problem.

The Association has provided from its charitable funds the usual Christmas parcels to some of the more needy sick patients and the living accommodation for the resident nurses at the Association's homes has been considerably improved during the year, the cost being financed from the same source.

The Association's nurses mainly use bicycles to visit their patients but eight of the Association's cars and two of the nurses' own cars are used in the more remote and scattered parts of the city.

Both homes of the Association are recognised training homes for district nurses. Not only local students, but entrants from other authorities in Southern England have been accepted for training. The standard of training at both homes continues to be at a very high level. A 100% success in examinations is recorded and in recent years many students have passed with distinction.

The Superintendents and staff continue to work in close liaison with all other branches of the health service with whom they are associated in carrying out their duties.

The Executive desire to record their thanks to our Superintendents and nurses for the very efficient and untiring manner in which they have carried out their work.

The Executive also wish to thank the representatives of the Portsmouth Corporation for their continued help, and the doctors and other social service workers for their willing help in giving lectures to candidates for the Queen's Roll.

PORTSMOUTH VICTORIA NURSING ASSOCIATION

STATISTICS FOR 1961

	NURSES' HOMES				TOTAL	
	<i>Radnor House</i>		<i>Beddow House</i>			
Number of nurses employed for visiting (average)	17	(22)	16	(14)	33	(36)
Minimum in any one month ..	15	(19)	15	(12)	30	(31)
Maximum in any one month ..	19	(24)	16	(17)	35	(41)
Supervisory Staff	3	(2)	3	(2)	6	(4)
Number of cases visited in 1961:						
(a) Maternity	9		40		49	
(b) Cardiac	415		244		659	
(c) Cerebral	180		78		258	
(d) Cancer	135		123		258	
(e) Tuberculosis	38		29		67	
(f) Respiratory Conditions ..	523		183		706	
(g) Others	1,625		1,144		2,769	
	2,925	(2,829)	1,841	(1,852)	4,766	(4,681)
Number of visits in respect of these cases:						
(a) Maternity	78		312		390	
(b) Cardiac	14,215		6,791		21,006	
(c) Cerebral	5,190		2,104		7,294	
(d) Cancer	4,970		3,403		8,373	
(e) Tuberculosis	1,210		1,387		2,597	
(f) Respiratory conditions ..	4,573		2,476		7,049	
(g) Others	49,521		33,027		82,548	
	79,757	(76,369)	49,500	(54,048)	129,257	(130,417)

	CASES				VISITS			
	<i>Radnor House</i>		<i>Beddow House</i>		<i>Radnor House</i>		<i>Beddow House</i>	
(a) Pre-school children	156	(114)	65	(45)	1,038	(727)	513	(352)
(b) School children	120	(89)	38	(47)	766	(583)	441	(566)
(c) Over 65 ..	1,589	(1,538)	1,087	(1,152)	56,244	(56,244)	33,830	(39,307)
(d) Others ..	1,060	(1,088)	651	(608)	21,709	(18,815)	14,716	(13,823)
	2,925	(2,829)	1,841	(1,852)	79,757	(76,369)	49,500	(54,048)

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

By the Medical Officer in Charge

Vaccination

The numbers vaccinated by the Health Department and medical practitioners were as follows:—

		1961			1960		
		<i>Primary</i>	<i>Re-Vacc.</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Primary</i>	<i>Re-Vacc.</i>	<i>Total</i>
Health Department	..	938	217	1,155	733	210	943
Practitioners	.. ..	2,086	484	2,570	1,913	487	2,400
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
		3,024	701	3,725	2,646	697	3,343
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Children born in 1961 numbered 3,690 (3,695) and, of these, 1,392 (1,468) were vaccinated in the same year. During the year there were 2,245 (2,199) children under 1 year of age who were vaccinated. In the past the percentage rate of vaccinated children has been calculated in the Health Department and the figure, which was 40% for 1960, was based on the number of children who were born during 1960 and vaccinated the same year. The figure for 1961 was 60% but this was calculated by the Ministry of Health, who based it on the number of children under 1 year of age who had been vaccinated during 1961. This accounts partly for the sudden increase.

178 (145) international certificates were completed for persons going abroad.

Weekly vaccination sessions were held at nine of the child welfare clinics and monthly sessions at two of the clinics, as well as twice weekly at the Vaccination and Immunisation Clinic, Priorsdean Hospital. Primary vaccinations are performed from the age of two months.

During the year members of the Health Department, including doctors, health visitors, public health inspectors, clerks, ambulance drivers and attendants, were offered vaccination.

Vaccine lymph continued to be obtained from the Central Public Health Laboratory, Winchester.

Diphtheria Immunisation

Immunisation sessions are held at nine of the child welfare clinics and monthly at two of the clinics, as well as twice weekly at the Vaccination and Immunisation Clinic, Priorsdean Hospital. Primary immunisations are carried out from the age of four months and Glaxo's triple vaccine (diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus) was used. When a child's immunisation has been completed with three inoculations, the parent is given a certificate to this effect, indicating that triple vaccine has been used, and is told to produce the certificate in the event of the child requiring anti-tetanic serum. For the immunisation of school children F.T. vaccine was used for primary doses and T.A.F. for supplementary doses. Until September, 1961, both of these vaccines were issued free of charge by the Ministry of Health but in accordance with the Ministry's Circular No. 26/61, dated 12th September, these two vaccines ceased to be issued and supplies had to be purchased by the Health Department. Both of these vaccines are given to the five-year-old age group and again at nine and thirteen.

The following table indicates the work done since 1943:—

<i>Year</i>	<i>Completed course</i>	<i>'Booster' doses</i>	<i>Cases of diphtheria admitted to hospital</i>	<i>Deaths from diphtheria</i>
1943	4,784	75	31	1
1944	2,518	106	17	2
1945	3,633	820	13	2
1946	4,763	4,243	17	—
1947	4,375	3,060	15	1
1948	4,917	5,452	6	—
1949	4,437	3,335	7	1
1950	3,428	3,756	1	—
1951	3,479	5,261	5	1
1952	3,214	6,551	—	—
1953	3,243	5,292	1 Haslar	—
1954	3,499	7,169	—	—
1955	3,222	7,227	—	—
1956	3,176	8,059	2	—
1957	2,967	7,502	—	—
1958	3,040	8,132	—	—
1959	3,245	8,263	—	—
1960	3,856	6,916	—	—
1961	4,364	9,629	—	—

As B.C.G. vaccinations were being done in the modern schools during the autumn term of 1960, there were 1,227 supplementary doses which could not be given at the time and these were given during January and February, 1961.

The sudden rise in the number of children under five years of age who were immunised during the earlier part of the year can largely be attributed to the publicity given to the outbreaks of diphtheria in other parts of the country.

Supplementary doses are given in the schools.

The method of six-monthly visits to the Council's schools continued. The help given by the head teachers has again been magnificent. Four private schools participated in the scheme. In March a letter was sent to the head teachers at the Council's schools, asking if they would give us lists of children whose parents had persistently refused to let them be immunised. Thirty head teachers replied and the health visitors called on the parents and were able to persuade 94 of them to have their children immunised. Consent forms were completed at the time of the visits and forwarded to the head teachers for inclusion in the next immunisation session at their school.

In July immunisation was offered to the trainees at Langstone House Day Training Centre and, after preliminary schick testing of all over 13 years of age, 29 primary immunisations and 20 supplementary doses were given.

There were no cases of diphtheria in the City during the year.

Sterilisation of Syringes

During the year the Sterile Supply Service of the Portsmouth and Isle of Wight Area Pathological Board supplied a sterile syringe for each individual inoculation. Two part-time syringe fillers of the enrolled assistant nurse grade are employed, each working alternate weeks on a sessional basis.

The proportion immunised by the various agencies (shown as a percentage of children under 5 years of age) was:—

					1961	1960
					<u>40.3</u>	<u>40.2</u>
Clinic	..	..	..	..	40.3	40.2
Schools	..	..	..	..	0.2	0.2
Nurseries	..	..	..	..	0.4	1.1
Private practitioners	..	..	..	..	59.1	58.5

Number of children who received the complete course:—

Under five years	..	..	..	3,592	3,122
Five to fifteen years	..	..	..	743	721
Over fifteen	..	..	..	29	13
				<u>4,364</u>	<u>3,856</u>
Supplementary doses	..	..	..	9,629	6,916
				<u>13,993</u>	<u>10,772</u>

The number of children primarily immunised since the inception of the scheme in 1935 is 104,254.

The percentage of children immunised was this year calculated by the Ministry of Health as follows:— age 0–4 years 76% and age 0–14 years 74%. The figure is based on the number of children who have been immunised during the years 1957–1961.

REACTIONS

Out of 1,479 children immunised with triple vaccine, 159 had reactions. Only two severe reactions were noted, the remainder being mild or moderate.

Whooping Cough (Pertussis) Immunisation

Immunisations were carried out with Glaxo's triple diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus vaccine in most cases, although pertussis is available for cases where the child has already been immunised against diphtheria.

138 cases of whooping cough, compared with 192 in 1960, were notified by the general practitioners. Of these 14 had been immunised, of whom 4 were inoculated 3 years or more ago.

STATISTICS RELATING TO PERTUSSIS IMMUNISATION

					1961	1960
					<u>3,719</u>	<u>2,978</u>
First doses	..	..	..	..	3,719	2,978
Second doses	..	..	..	..	3,516	2,789
Completed doses	..	..	..	..	3,800	3,014
					<u>3,587</u>	<u>2,944</u>
Completed doses: Under five	..			..	3,587	2,944
Five to fifteen	..			..	213	70
					<u>3,800</u>	<u>3,014</u>

Of the completed doses, 2,693 were given to those under one year.

Cholera, Typhoid and Tetanus

153 (98) individuals, mostly persons going abroad, were vaccinated for one or more of the above diseases.

The actual numbers were:—

	1961	1960
Cholera	<u>72</u>	<u>38</u>
Cholera-typhoid	20	14
Typhoid and para-typhoid	42	42
Tetanus-typhoid	<u>19</u>	<u>4</u>
	<u>153</u>	<u>98</u>

92 (52) international certificates of cholera were issued.

Of the 19 tetanus-typhoid inoculations 17 were civil defence personnel.

Needle Sharpening

This is undertaken at the clinic, Priorsdean Hospital, by the male orderly and the number of needles sharpened during the year was:—

	1961	1960
Midwives Service	<u>5,170</u>	<u>4,996</u>
Victoria Nurses	678	1,087
Immunisation Clinic	—	8,894
	<u>5,848</u>	<u>14,977</u>

As disposable needles are now being used at the immunisation clinics, no needle sharpening is required for these.

B.C.G. Vaccination of 13-year-old School Children

LOCAL EDUCATION AUTHORITY

The annual visits to the Local Education Authority's schools were arranged during the winter months to avoid doing vaccinations in the summer. The Assistant Superintendent Health Visitor visited the schools, by appointment, and applied the 'Heaf' multiple puncture tuberculin test using P.P.D. The Medical Officer-in-Charge of Immunisation visited seven days later to read the results of the tests and to vaccinate the non-reactors. The positive (+) reactors were given appointments to attend for X-ray at the Mass Radiography Unit and the positive (++) and (+++) reactors were X-rayed at the Chest Clinic.

A visit was paid to the household of each positive reactor by a health visitor in order to persuade the other members of the family to attend for X-ray.

The acceptance rate has again risen to 84.4% from 81.1% in 1960. This can be regarded as most satisfactory.

There was no testing for conversion this year.

L.E.A. SCHOOLS

Year	No. of visits to schools	Forms sent out	No. of acceptances	Number tested	Absent from testing	Already att. Chest Clinic	Negative Reactors (vaccinated)	Positive Reactors	M.R.U. appts.	Absent from reading
1961	22	2,885	2,434	2,314	120	15	1,982 (91.5%)	184 (8.5%)	171	148
1960	38	4,826	3,912	3,725	187	24	3,173 (89.5%)	372 (10.5%)	354	180

PRIVATE SCHOOLS

Name of School	No. Tested	Negative reactors (vaccinated)	Positive reactors (X-rayed)	Percentage of positive reactors
Portsmouth Grammar School	81	60	9	13.
Portsmouth High School	72	62	7	10.
Mile End House School	28	26	0	0.
St. John's College	55	51	3	6.
Mayville High School	19	15	2	12.
Walker's College	25	19	4	17.
Totals	280	233	25	10.

LANGSTONE HOUSE DAY TRAINING CENTRE

56 of the trainees were vaccinated in January and March, 1961. They had been 'Heaf' tested in 1960.

The children who were either absent from school for 'Heaf' testing or vaccination, and who would have left school by the next annual visit to that school, were referred to the Consultant Chest Physician for this purpose, so that they would not miss the opportunity of being vaccinated before leaving school.

Poliomyelitis Vaccination

The present scheme, which offered vaccination to persons from 6 months to 40 years of age and special groups as laid down by the Ministry of Health, was extended on the 1st January, 1961, when vaccination was made available to persons over 40 years of age as well.

In the past the private practitioners have always drawn supplies of vaccine either from the Vaccination Clinic, Priorsdean Hospital, or one of the branches of Mr. R. G. Tremlett (Pharmacist), but for the vaccination of persons over 40 years of age the vaccine was to be obtained from a chemist on presentation of an E.C.10.

Ministry of Health Circular No. 15/61, dated the 12th April, 1961, stated that reinforcing fourth doses should be offered to children when they enter school (normally at the age of five), and also to children of five and over at school who have not reached the age of twelve. About 13,500 children became due for fourth inoculations and their record cards were returned to the private practitioners for this purpose. For children whose private practitioners were not in the scheme appointments were sent for them to be brought to one of the child welfare clinics.

Weekly poliomyelitis vaccination sessions were held at nine of the child welfare clinics and monthly at two of the clinics, as well as twice weekly at the Vaccination and Immunisation Clinic, Priorsdean Hospital. During the year 9 industrial firms, 11 business houses, College of Technology and 5 government establishments, including H.M. Dockyard, were visited and 200 people were given their first two inoculations and 2,252 their third. Of these 643 third inoculations were given in H.M. Dockyard.

Of the 94 private practitioners (55 practices) in Portsmouth all but 5 (4 practices) have come into the scheme and vaccinate their own patients. Patients for the 5 non-acceptors are vaccinated at the child welfare clinics.

Mr. R. G. Tremlett, Pharmacist, has been most helpful in the distribution of vaccine, as he allows 22 of the private practitioners to collect their vaccine from his Fratton Road branch, 8 from his Paulsgrove branch and 4 from his New Road branch.

ANNUAL STATISTICS 1961

Vaccinated with two injections:—

Class	Done by hospital staff	M.O. i/c Immunisation	G.P's.	TOTAL
Children born in the years 1943 to 1961 ..	—	383	4,122	4,505
Young persons born in the years 1933 to 1942	24	106	998	1,128
Persons born before 1933 who have not yet passed their 40th birthday ..	20	349	2,709	3,078
Persons over 40 years of age	—	162	—	162
Totals	44	1,000	7,829	8,873

Vaccinated with three injections:—

Totals	57	2,327	8,900	11,284
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Vaccinated with four injections:—

Totals	17	892	11,540	12,449
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MUNICIPAL AMBULANCE SERVICE*By the Ambulance Officer***EMERGENCY SERVICE**

Calls via the '999' system for emergencies due to accident or sudden illness were 3,204 — the highest received in any one year by this Service. In comparison with the previous year, the increase was not a dramatic one, but in comparison with five years ago the increase was 18%. Generally, the public showed a sense of responsibility in making calls and there were relatively few occasions where there was no real need for an ambulance; public awareness of the need to put the casualty services into motion quickly was evident in those cases where a witness of an accident assumed there would be casualties and called an ambulance, and such calls in many instances did much in getting casualties medical attention quickly — the number of occasions where an ambulance was called and there were no casualties averaged only about one per day. The eight malicious calls received during the year were the lowest number since 1957; the Service also received a number of facetious calls — for example, a request for an ambulance because the person had missed the last bus, a call to convey a sick cat, etc.

The number of cases conveyed as the result of '999' calls was 3,062, the highest number in any one year, but again, there was no dramatic increase compared with 1960; the increase, however, over five years ago was 21%. The age group 16–25 years had the highest number of cases, the next highest number were those over 60 years, and the lowest number was in the age group of 5 years and under. Approximately 26% of the cases were injuries due to road accidents, about 20% were injuries due to other causes (falls, etc.), 24% were cases of illness and the remainder were conveyed for various reasons — burns, scalds, overdoses, gas-poisoning, maternity, etc. About 23% of the cases were from home addresses and an analysis of those accidents to children under 5 years of age (excluding road accidents and illnesses) showed that, of the 197 young children conveyed by this Service, 85 of them were in or near the home. Of this 85, there were 56 male children and 29 female; 42% of these accidents related to falls, 22% due to swallowing noxious substances — mainly cleaning fluids, 20% were burns and scalds, and 16% through various other causes — dog-bites, squashed fingers, etc. Over 90% of the burns and scalds suffered by children in this age group were to those aged between 1 and 2 years. Some of the fluids and articles left about the home within reach of children were turpentine substitute, ink removing fluid, various disinfectants, nail varnish remover, bleach, paraffin, coins, a ring and a variety of pills.

Approximately 44% of all cases occurred between 12 noon and 6.0 p.m., about 27% between 6.0 p.m. and midnight, 23% between 6.0 a.m. and 12 noon and 6% between midnight and 6.0 a.m., and this pattern has been fairly consistent over the past five years. The average busiest day for emergencies was Saturday and the busiest month was July. The Christmas period and New Year's Eve were remarkable in that there were no outstanding accidents to which the Service was called. Although emergencies arise in all parts of the City, 85% of them occurred on Portsea Island — this also has been the pattern of the past. Even though there was a slight reduction in the average time taken to reach an accident and to get to hospital in comparison with the previous year, ambulance crews experienced difficulty at certain periods of the day because of vehicle congestion, not only of moving vehicles, but also those parked in the street and causing a restricted passageway. In comparison with five years ago, it is this traffic factor that has added nearly two minutes to the average time taken to reach an accident. On innumerable

occasions throughout the year, police officers rendered much appreciated assistance in clearing the way for ambulances on emergencies.

Calls for emergency obstetrical cases (flying squad) were 109, approximately 60% of them for cases in the S.E. Hampshire area. There was no set pattern of calls — emergencies arose at all times of the day and night, but at a slightly higher frequency between the hours of 6.0 a.m. and noon. Since the first full year after the re-organising of this Service (1958), calls have increased by approximately 170% and patients by approximately 95%.

Emergency calls for the conveyance of premature babies were 17 throughout the year, all from the surrounding County area.

There were only 6 calls during 1961 for the special ambulance.

There were also urgent removals by ambulance from City hospitals to various London hospitals; Odstock, Salisbury; Stoke Mandeville; Oxford. There were four cases flown by helicopter to distant hospitals.

GENERAL SERVICE

The year was the busiest yet and, even though the increase was not as steep as it was last year, in comparison with 1960 it was 1%; in comparison with five years ago, however, the increase was 25%. In the main it was in sitting cases, but the difference in increase between the stretcher and sitting case elements narrowed — this continues the trend of recent years. The increase was mainly inter-hospital transfers and outpatients.

Overall, the greatest number conveyed continued to be outpatients — and it was this category of patient that absorbed the majority of man hours and vehicle miles. Patient conveyance continued to be mainly between 8.0 a.m. and 5.0 p.m., but the marked concentration of requests between 9.0 a.m. and 10.0 a.m. was an hour earlier than in recent years, whilst the concentration between 3.0 p.m. and 4.0 p.m. remained the same as in the past; there were occasions when these concentrations became acute and, in consequence, there was delay to patients — particularly to those awaiting return after treatment.

There was an 8% increase in the number of patients conveyed by ambulance to places outside the City and this continued the trend of recent years. The majority were to maternity units, convalescent homes and home addresses in the surrounding County area. There was a 35% increase in the number of patients who travelled by rail and boat in comparison with the previous year; this aspect of ambulance work fluctuates year by year, but the general trend was upward. Of the total travelling by rail, 40% were to places and hospitals in the London area; the distances patients travelled by rail varied from 19 (Netley) to 300 (Stockton-on-Tees).

SUPPLEMENTARY SERVICE

The voluntary organisations provided emergency ambulance cover at Clarence Pier (St. John Ambulance Brigade) and Portsdown Hill (British Red Cross Society) during the weekends and bank holidays of the summer season and, in addition, both organisations covered various sporting events throughout the year and conveyed 50 cases to hospital. The voluntary organisations nursing services, by their on the spot attention to people with minor injuries, saved a considerable number of calls on the Ambulance Service — St. John nurses on Southsea seafront and British Red Cross nurses at Hilsea Lido and Portsdown Hill.

The Hospital Car Service conveyed 91 patients to places outside the City. Good liaison with the Area Organiser continued during the year and some journeys were undertaken at very short notice.

Mental welfare officers, on behalf of the Ambulance Service, conveyed 47 patients to places outside the City.

MISCELLANEOUS

The ancillary service of the delivery and collection of analgesic apparatus for the municipal midwives continued to operate generally satisfactorily, but there were occasions when requests received during peak hours of patient conveyance could not be executed promptly; there were 2,528 deliveries and collections. A night rota for midwives commenced in the last week of September and this operated fairly satisfactorily; in addition to requests for midwives, duty control officers had unexpected requests from parents during the night seeking advice regarding feeds, babies continuously crying and babies with wind.

A major accident exercise took place on Sunday 22nd October, 1961, in which a total of 37 members of the staff participated. This proved valuable and from it all ranks learned many lessons.

A meeting, at which the Medical Officer of Health was present, was held on 9th June, 1961, at Saint Mary's Hospital relating to difficulties experienced by this Service and the hospital regarding maternity case discharges; the result was a satisfactory solution to the problem. Other meetings, at Ambulance Officer level, with various hospital secretaries, senior nursing and treatment staff took place from time to time and resolved some difficulties that arose. Helpful statistics from the Group Records Officer were much appreciated.

During the year, there were only two letters of complaint—both relating to late arrival of conveyance. There were, however, many letters and messages of appreciation. Some measure of appreciation can be gauged by the number of Christmas cards received, one of these from an ex-patient now in Singapore.

Hospital	PATIENTS							MILEAGE		
	Accident and Emergency	Admissions	Discharges	Transfers	Outpatients	TOTAL	% of Total Conveyed	Miles	Average per Patient	% of Total Miles
Royal Portsmouth Hospital ..	2,797	1,178	2,933	1,600	19,328	27,836	32.2%	84,032	3.0	27.6%
Saint Mary's Hospital ..	203	2,655	1,358	3,102	18,033	25,351	29.3%	87,294	3.4	28.7%
Queen Alexandra Hospital ..	8	1,187	549	2,493	14,513	18,750	21.7%	57,797	3.0	19.0%
Priorsdean Hospital ..	—	556	80	494	—	1,130	1.3%	5,464	4.8	1.8%
Chest Clinic ..	—	180	46	2,427	818	3,471	4.0%	5,559	1.6	1.8%
St. James Hospital ..	—	87	14	326	322	749	0.8%	3,288	4.3	1.1%
Eye and Ear Hospital ..	20	46	78	213	1,113	1,470	1.7%	5,342	3.6	1.7%
Ministry of Health ..	—	—	—	4	436	440	0.5%	1,744	3.9	0.6%
Nursing Homes ..	—	172	47	754	—	973	1.2%	4,214	4.3	1.4%
Other requesting authorities ..	118	1	13	1,388	1,227	2,747	3.2%	18,823	6.8	6.2%
Spastic Unit ..	—	—	—	—	3,532	3,532	4.1%	7,162	2.0	2.3%
					—	—	—	23,695	71.3	7.8%
								(Rail mileage for 332 patients)		
TOTAL	3,146	6,062	5,118	12,801	59,322	86,449		304,414	3.5	
% of total conveyed ..	3.7%	7.0%	5.9%	14.8%	68.6%					

SUPPLEMENTARY SERVICES

St. John Ambulance Brigade ..	46					46	—	510	11.0	—
British Red Cross Society ..	4					4	—	52	13.0	—
Hospital Car Service ..		21		91		91	—	8,563	94.1	—
Mental Welfare Officers ..				26		47	—	5,032	107.1	—
TOTAL	50	21		117		188	—	14,157	75.3	—
GRAND TOTAL ..	3,196	6,083	5,118	12,918	59,322	86,637	—	318,571	3.7	

WORK OF THE TUBERCULOSIS SERVICE*By the Consultant Chest Physician*

The accompanying figures show that the general trend of declining infection which has been the feature of the last 10 years has continued.

Attention has been focused nationally on the problem of drug resistance. The presence of a small nucleus of chronic patients left excreting tubercle bacilli, resistance to the standard anti-tuberculous drugs (viz. streptomycin, P.A.S. and I.N.A.H.), is potentially a serious one. A small survey of this problem was made in Portsmouth in 1961. 8 patients excreting tubercle bacilli resistant to one or more of the standard drugs are known to us and under surveillance.

During the year 85 new patients were recognised with active pulmonary tuberculosis (this figure includes a small number who were known to have had active disease previously and came on the register again as a result of a break-down). From only 44 of the total were tubercle bacilli recovered; thirty-two of these showed bacilli fully sensitive to the standard drugs and two produced bacilli partially resistant to P.A.S. only (one of these had had previous treatment with P.A.S. abroad). Sensitivities were not performed on the remaining ten — in five because organisms were not recovered on culture and in the remainder single positive cultures only were obtained. Only one of the total of 44 failed to respond to appropriate chemotherapy and to become sputum negative and quiescent (sufficient indication of bacillary sensitivity in itself). The one who did not respond and on whom we have no information of sensitivity died within a few days of diagnosis with advanced disease before any effective treatment could be instituted.

On these findings the problem of resistant bacilli is circumscribed and not disquieting, but with a small pool of chronic positive excretors will require constant and careful evaluation.

NOTIFICATIONS BY AGE GROUPS

AGE GROUP	* NEW CASES						GRAND TOTAL
	RESPIRATORY		NON-RESPIRATORY		COMBINED		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
0— 1	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
1— 4	3 (1)	— (—)	— (1)	— (—)	3 (2)	— (—)	3 (2)
5—14	2 (1)	1 (2)	— (—)	— (1)	2 (1)	1 (3)	3 (4)
15—24	6 (9)	3 (6)	— (3)	— (2)	6 (12)	3 (8)	9 (20)
25—34	3 (9)	2 (3)	— (1)	1 (3)	3 (10)	3 (6)	6 (16)
35—44	10 (13)	6 (5)	— (1)	1 (2)	10 (14)	7 (7)	17 (21)
45—54	11 (10)	5 (2)	— (1)	— (1)	11 (11)	5 (3)	16 (14)
55—64	17 (15)	2 (2)	— (—)	1 (—)	17 (15)	3 (2)	20 (17)
65 plus	9 (5)	5 (3)	— (—)	1 (2)	9 (5)	6 (5)	15 (10)
TOTAL	61 (63)	24 (23)	— (7)	4 (11)	61 (70)	28 (34)	89 (104)

* Includes all primary notifications and new cases coming to the notice of the Medical Officer of Health by other means
(Figures in brackets are those for 1960)

PRIMARY NOTIFICATIONS

Year	Respiratory	Non-Respiratory	Total
1954	200	16	216
1955	165	17	182
1956	149	13	162
1957	129	13	142
1958	113	10	123
1959	97	10	107
1960	86	18	104
1961	85	4	89

NEW PATIENTS EXAMINED

1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
1,476	1,407	1,404	1,438	1,257	1,225	1,180

CONTACTS

	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
No. of new contacts examined	742	763	954	741	785	690	585
No. of contacts proved definite cases	9	10	5	3	6	5	6

DEATHS BY AGE GROUPS

AGE GROUP	RESPIRATORY		NON-RESPIRATORY		COMBINED		GRAND TOTAL					
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.						
0— 1	—	(—)	—	(—)	—	(—)	—	(—)				
1— 4	—	(—)	—	(—)	—	(—)	—	(—)				
5—14	—	(—)	—	(—)	—	(—)	—	(—)				
15—24	—	(1)	—	(—)	—	(2)	—	(2)				
25—34	—	(—)	—	(1)	—	(—)	—	(1)				
35—44	—	(2)	—	(1)	—	(2)	1	(3)				
45—54	2	(1)	—	(2)	2	(2)	—	(2)				
55—64	3	(5)	1	(—)	3	(5)	1	(—)				
65 plus	5	(3)	3	(1)	1	(2)	4	(3)				
TOTAL	10	(12)	4	(5)	—	(2)	10	(14)	6	(7)	16	(21)

(Figures in brackets are those for 1960)

Of the 14 deaths from respiratory tuberculosis, 5 cases were not notified during life

DEATHS

Date	Respiratory	Death Rate per 100,000 population	Non-respiratory	Death Rate per 100,000 population
1955 ..	20	8·2	3	1·2
1956 ..	26	11·3	1	0·4
1957 ..	23	10·1	1	0·4
1958 ..	16	7·2	2	0·9
1959 ..	24	10·9	2	0·9
1960 ..	17	7·8	4	1·8
1961 ..	14	6·1	2	0·9

NUMBER OF CASES ON REGISTER 31ST DECEMBER

	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Respiratory	2,006	1,970	1,780	1,757	1,633	1,516	1,377
Non-respiratory ..	167	171	116	105	100	102	88
TOTAL	2,173	2,141	1,896	1,862	1,733	1,618	1,465

SUMMARY OF CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS ON CLINIC REGISTER 1961

DIAGNOSIS	RESPIRATORY			NON-RESPIRATORY			TOTAL			GRAND TOTAL
	MEN	WM.	CH.	MEN	WM.	CH.	MEN	WM.	CH.	
A. (1) No. of definite cases of tuberculosis on register 1st January 1961 ..	908	564	44	47	49	6	955	613	50	1,618
(2) Transfers from other authorities	21	27	3	—	3	—	21	30	3	54
(3) Lost sight of cases returned during year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B. No. of New Cases diagnosed as tuberculosis during 1961:										
(1) Class A. (T.B. minus)	21	15	6	—	4	—	21	19	6	46
(2) Class B. (T.B. plus)	36	8	—	—	—	—	36	8	—	43
C. No. of cases included in A and B written off the Register during the year as:										
(1) Recovered	74	61	7	2	9	1	76	70	8	154
(2) Dead (all causes)	26	6	—	2	—	—	28	6	—	34
(3) Removed to other areas	21	27	3	—	3	—	21	30	3	54
(4) For other reasons	18	14	—	—	2	—	18	16	—	34
D. No. of definite cases of tuberculosis on Register 31st December 1961 ..	841	500	36	43	40	5	884	540	41	1,465

ALMONER'S REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1961

The almoner's reports in previous years have outlined the work in the Department and explained how patients are referred to the almoner, and the reason for doing so. During the year 1961 the number of patients referred, or who made application themselves, was 457.

Apart from the practical and material help which it may be possible for the almoner to give the patient, much time is spent in helping him to deal with personal and domestic problems, and to adjust himself to his illness and change of circumstances.

The two almoners at the Portsmouth Chest Clinic have again been responsible for the almoning of patients attending Clive Road and Queen Alexandra Chest Clinics, and also the patients in Hospital Wards M.1 and M.2 Priorsdean Hospital, and A.9 Thoracic Ward, Saint Mary's Hospital. The work is divided so that as far as possible the patients have the same almoner throughout treatment and rehabilitation. In addition to visiting the patients in hospital, many home visits were made and much time was spent with patients and their relatives helping with the difficulties of adjusting to a different way of life because of serious illness.

As in previous years, the work was carried out in close co-operation with all the other statutory and voluntary associations in the City. In this connection, special mention should be made of the Portsmouth Voluntary Care Committee for Tuberculosis and Lung Diseases, who have continued to give invaluable help in a variety of ways. Hire purchase accounts, incurred before illness, have been paid off; furniture has been supplied to families who have been rehoused, and rent arrears have been cleared. In addition to supplying these and many other things, the Committee have continued to finance holidays for patients' families. The Care Committee's honorary legal adviser, Mr. C. E. Roberts, solicitor, has been most helpful and has given a lot of time in advising patients over legal matters.

Other voluntary societies have helped generously, and amongst these the one to whom most applications were made during the year was the National Society for Cancer Relief. This Society granted prompt and generous assistance in every case.

The employment situation in Portsmouth has not improved, and considerable difficulty has again been experienced in finding suitable jobs for people fit for light work. This is particularly so in the case of patients who have been rehoused at Leigh Park, as there is very little light work for men in that area.

Many patients, when they first attend the clinic, are found to be living in very unsuitable accommodation, and the Housing Department have been co-operative in rehousing them. However, whilst it is appreciated that there is an acute shortage of Council accommodation in the City, it seems a pity that so many of the young people have to be rehoused at Leigh Park, as the problem of suitable employment immediately arises.

MASS RADIOGRAPHY — 1961*Report of the Medical Director***A—GENERAL****ADMINISTRATION**

1961 saw the arrival of the new 100mm. Mobile Unit which was forecast in the last Annual Report. The structure of the Mass Radiography Service for East Hants and West Sussex is now as follows:—

One 100mm. Mobile Unit based at Saint Mary's Hospital, Portsmouth, Unit cypher 15B. This Unit is used solely for the examination of general practitioner referrals throughout Portsmouth, East Hants and West Sussex. This Unit carried out 557 moves during the year, spread between regular visits to some 16 centres.

One 100mm. Mobile Unit based at Saint Mary's Hospital, Portsmouth, Unit cypher 15A. This Unit is responsible for carrying out general public and industrial surveys in Portsmouth, East Hants and West Sussex. This Unit is a new Unit which came into use in October, 1961. It was constructed to our own specification and has worked well, although the X-ray set itself was not, at first, satisfactory. Matters have now improved. 106 different moves were made during the year for industrial sessions.

One 35mm. Static Unit based and working at Saint Mary's Hospital, Portsmouth, Unit cypher 15C. This Unit is being used in its 'Large Film' role only and as an emergency 'stand-by'.

The Units are administered by the Wessex Regional Hospital Board, although the area covered includes part of the South-West Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board area.

CASES REFERRED BY GENERAL PRACTITIONERS

I am pleased to point out that this service is being used more than ever by the general practitioners. In 1961, 11,087 patients were referred — an increase of 2,552 over the previous year. 37 cases of active pulmonary tuberculosis were found in this group, giving an incidence of 3.34 per 1,000.

ATTENDANCE

28% of the total number of examinees had never been X-rayed before, whilst a further 22% had not been examined during the past three years. This is quite an improvement on previous years, and undoubtedly is due to the increase in the mobile role of the Units.

TUBERCULOSIS

The total number of significant cases found by both Units was 63 — a drop of 9 as compared with the previous year — giving an incidence of 1.27 per 1,000.

Once again I would point out that the incidence of significant tuberculosis is more pronounced in the age group 55+ for men (accounting for 17 of those found) and 45 – 50 for women.

CANCER

The number of cases of cancer of the lung rose from 96 to 107, giving an incidence of 2.41 per 1,000.

It will be seen that the proportion of men to women is roughly 10:1:

B—PORTSMOUTH

The decrease in the incidence of tuberculosis for the Portsmouth area for the year 1960 was maintained during this past year — 38 cases being found from a total of 34,815 — an incidence of 1.09 per 1,000. This was quite a substantial drop from the 1.46 per 1,000 of 1960. The incidence also compares quite favourably with the surrounding districts of East Hants and West Sussex where incidence is 1.56 per 1,000 and 1.71 per 1,000 respectively.

In all areas the findings confirm the fact that it is among the over 55's that the bulk of our cases are found, and these are predominantly men.

I would like to thank all members of the staff for their arduous work, made less congenial by the fact that some of the places visited are at such a distance that staff have either to travel in their own time or to live away from their families.

I would also like to take this opportunity of thanking all the Chest Physicians for their help in dealing with the cases referred to them, and the Medical Officers of Health for their continued co-operation.

TOTAL NUMBERS EXAMINED BY 35mm. AND 100mm. FILM AND AGE GROUP DISTRIBUTION

TABLE I

AGE GROUP DISTRIBUTION																						
	Under 14 years		14 years		15-19		20-24		25-34		35-44		45-54		55-59		60-64		65 and over		TOTAL	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Male ..	88	·18	91	·18	4,024	8·08	3,090	6·2	5,800	11·65	5,791	11·63	5,458	10·96	2,351	4·72	1,551	3·11	1,298	2·61	29,542	59·32
Female ..	78	·16	87	·17	4,827	9·69	2,893	5·81	3,384	6·8	3,551	7·13	2,957	5·94	1,036	2·08	634	1·27	812	1·63	20,259	40·68
TOTAL ..	166	·34	178	·35	8,851	17·77	5,983	12·01	9,184	18·45	9,342	18·76	8,415	16·9	3,387	6·8	2,185	4·38	2,110	4·24	49,801	100·

Number recalled for Clinical Examination — 333 (% of Total Examined) ·67

ANALYSIS BY AGE — CASES SHOWING EVIDENCE OF ACTIVE PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS

TABLE II

(Rate per 1,000 in each group)

	Under 14 years		14 years		15-19		20-24		25-34		35-44		45-54		55-59		60-64		65 and over		TOTAL	
	No.	per 1,000	No.	per 1,000	No.	per 1,000	No.	per 1,000	No.	per 1,000	No.	per 1,000	No.	per 1,000	No.	per 1,000	No.	per 1,000	No.	per 1,000	previous columns	
Male ..	—	—	—	—	1	·25	4	1·29	7	1·21	6	1·04	7	1·28	5	2·13	7	4·51	5	3·85	42	1·42
Female ..	—	—	—	—	3	·62	3	1·04	3	·89	4	1·13	6	2·03	1	·97	1	1·58	—	—	21	1·04
TOTAL ..	—	—	—	—	4	·45	7	1·17	10	1·09	10	1·07	13	1·54	6	1·77	8	3·66	5	2·37	63	1·27

ANALYSIS OF ABNORMAL FINDINGS

TABLE III

SECTION A. NEWLY DISCOVERED CASES OF PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS						Male	Fe- male	Total	Rate per 1,000
0.	Cases of tuberculosis referred to the Chest Clinic or Hospital and considered on investigation to require close Clinic supervision or treatment					42	21	63	1.27
	(a) Non-infectious								
	(b) Infectious								
	(c) Not examined								
	(d) Domiciliary treatment								
	(e) Hospital Treatment								
	Code	(a)	..	..	..	3	—	3	
		(ad)	..	..	..	9	3	12	
		(ae)	..	..	..	3	10	13	
		(bd)	..	..	..	1	1	2	
		(be)	..	..	..	26	7	33	
						42	21	63	
1.	Cases of tuberculosis requiring occasional out-patient supervision only					121	66	187	3.75
SECTION B. NON-TUBERCULOUS CONDITIONS									
2.	Malignant Neoplasms:								
	(a) Primary carcinoma bronchus					97	10	107	2.41
	(b) Others					3	10	13	
3.	Non-malignant neoplasms					4	3	7	
4.	Lymphadenopathies, excluding sarcoids					2	1	3	
5.	Sarcoids (including enlarged hilar glands)					6	9	15	
6.	Congenital Cardiac abnormalities					8	3	11	
7.	Acquired Cardiac abnormalities					74	59	133	
8.	Pneumoconiosis without P.M.F.					3	—	3	
9.	Pneumoconiosis with P.M.F.					—	—	—	
10.	Bacterial and virus infections of the lungs					137	90	227	
21.	Bronchiectasis					40	33	73	
22.	Pulmonary fibrosis (non tuberculous)					31	20	51	
23.	Spontaneous pneumothorax					6	1	7	
24.	Abnormalities of the diaphragm and oesophagus					6	8	14	
25.	Pleural effusion (non-tuberculous)					13	6	19	

SURVEY ANALYSIS
(ORGANISED GROUPS)

TABLE IV

TYPE OF SURVEY	NUMBER EXAMINED			NUMBERS SHOWING EVIDENCE OF SIGNIFICANT PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS					
	Code	Male	Female	TOTAL	Male		Female		Combined Total
					No.	Incidence per 1,000	No.	Incidence per 1,000	
A. General public	7	1,857	2,353	4,210	3	1·62	1	·42	4
B. Industrial groups	6	19,602	10,202	29,804	14	·71	3	·29	17
C. School children	3	1,066	900	1,966	—	—	—	—	—
Positive reactors—school children ..	3V	69	88	157	—	—	—	—	—
D. General practitioner referrals	2	5,568	5,519	11,087	22	3·95	15	2·72	37
E. Mental hospitals and institutions	9	28	104	132	—	—	—	—	—
G. Contacts	4	93	91	184	—	—	—	—	—
Families of positive reactors	40	64	110	174	—	—	—	—	—
H. Out-patients: general hospitals	0	698	891	1,589	2	2·89	2	2·24	4
K. Persons in prisons, Borstals, etc.	6X	497	—	497	1	2·01	—	—	1

PORTSMOUTH
CASES OF SIGNIFICANT TUBERCULOSIS
TABLE V

	Under 14		14 years		15-19		20-24		25-34		35-44		45-54		55-59		60-64		65+		TOTAL	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Number examined	66	52	76	73	3,302	3,652	2,308	1,995	4,157	2,052	4,227	2,327	4,003	1,857	1,683	587	1,057	346	616	379	21,495	13,220
Number of active cases	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	1	4	1	5	2	3	5	4	-	5	1	3	-	28	10
Rate per 1,000 examined	-	-	-	-	.3	-	1.3	.5	.96	.49	1.18	.86	.75	2.69	2.38	-	4.73	2.89	4.87	-	1.3	.75
Combined rate	-	-	-	-	.14	-	.93	-	.81	-	1.07	-	1.37	-	1.76	-	4.28	-	3.02	-	1.09	-

THE COMMUNITY HEALTH SERVICES

By the Senior Medical Officer for Mental Health and Related Services

Mental Health Service

All the provisions of the Mental Health Act, 1959, came into operation on the 1st November, 1960, so that 1961 was the first year in which the Mental Health services worked under the new regulations. The local proposals had been approved by the Minister of Health in December, 1960, and the first one was implemented in March, 1961, when the Senior Medical Officer for Mental Health and Related Services took up her appointment.

In the following three months two new mental welfare officers were appointed, one as replacement and one additional to the complement, to enable the staff to deal with the increased duties in connection with the admission of patients to hospital.

The staff in July, 1961, therefore comprised:

- 1 Senior Medical Officer
- 1 Executive Officer
- 1 Psychiatric Social Worker
- 4 Mental Welfare Officers
- 3 Social Workers (1 trainee)
- 4 Clerical staff
- 1 medical practitioner, employed part-time on a sessional basis.

Work undertaken in the community.

The Psychiatric Social Worker was responsible for the oversight of all the social workers, but acted largely in an advisory capacity to the mental welfare officers. She was more directly concerned with the community care of the severely subnormal people and with the training of the social workers concerned. There were 418 severely subnormal persons in the community being visited regularly by the staff and 127 of these attended the Day Training Centre. In addition, 382 were in various hospitals for the mentally subnormal and in psychiatric hospitals. Twenty-five cases were under guardianship and in all but five cases the Local Health Authority was the guardian.

The problem of hospital accommodation for those requiring it remained as acute as ever; 5 children had to be maintained in two voluntary homes at Local Authority expense, as hospital beds were not available for them. Discussions continued with the Regional Hospital Board with regard to the financial responsibility for these children without any decision being reached.

During the year the Regional Hospital Board reviewed the provisions being made in its area for the mentally subnormal and the arrangements for the admission of urgent cases. It was hoped that it would be possible to operate a 'knock for knock' scheme but this proved impracticable — partly on account of the lack of accommodation, but largely because patients for urgent admission and those who might be discharged were usually from quite different groups. To admit patients under this scheme entailed, therefore, a 'general post' throughout the whole hospital population.

Langstone House Day Training Centre

There were 127 trainees on the register of the Centre at the end of the year; in the junior group a small number of very restless distractible children constituted a considerable problem and hindered the training of the majority of this group. It was decided, therefore, to provide for these children as a special group, and accordingly an additional assistant supervisor

was appointed in April. Part of the large playground was fenced off for this group, the actual erection of the fence being undertaken by the men in the workshop as part of their training. The beneficial effects of these arrangements were rapidly apparent both in the junior group, whose training could proceed without interruption, and in the nursery group who became more stabilized and amenable than they had shown signs of becoming while they had been members of the larger group. Cardboard cartons and old car tyres were soon found to be more acceptable and useful play equipment than any other more sophisticated types and the proximity of the Centre to the Central Depot ensured a ready and continuous supply of the first item at least.

During the summer term routine medical inspections were instituted; these were undertaken by the Senior Medical Officer and provided an opportunity for parents and staff to discuss problems with her, as well as giving her a valuable insight into the Centre activities and the problems associated with mental subnormality in the family situation.

The highlight of the autumn term was the service of Lessons and Carols just before Christmas. The idea of the service originated entirely from the adult trainees who gave up a great deal of their time, as of course did the staff, to preparing for the occasion. No one who was present at that service could fail to be moved by its reverence and sincerity — nor by the amount of careful thought and work that had preceded it.

The Parent-Teacher Association continued to flourish and to give valuable support to the trainees and staff in providing parties and outings and very welcome financial help when necessary.

During the year sketch plans were prepared and approved by the Ministry of Health for building an Adult Training Centre, Special Care Unit, and Hostel for 28 mentally subnormal adults, together with a caretaker's house on the land adjacent to the present Day Training Centre. In view of the excellence of the site, and the shortage of building land in the City, the Ministry approved the erection of all these buildings on one piece of land instead of separately in the community. By the end of the year these plans were in the final stages of preparation with a view to application for loan sanction.

Work of the Mental Welfare Officers

The increased number of visits paid by mental welfare officers in connection with statutory duties was considerable, and all the staff were involved in the accelerated discharge of patients after much shorter periods of hospital treatment than formerly. This policy had been adopted to prevent patients becoming institutionalised by long periods in hospital, during which previously they had lost contact with the community, and all desire to return to it. Inevitably it meant patients were discharged from hospital when they had not fully recovered and when the possibility of re-admission to hospital was very real and often necessary. This was a calculated risk that had to be taken in the interest of the patient, but also sometimes unfortunately in order to admit other more acutely ill people. It was the responsibility of the staff of the Department, together with hospital and the family doctor, to support a patient and the family in the difficult period of rehabilitation by regular visiting when necessary. As with all social workers this is apt to be a 'round-the-clock' activity and the work that the mental welfare officers undertake cannot therefore be judged by statistics. The value of their work should be

shown over the years by the number of cases referred to them and the sources of their referral. For 1961 the relevant figures are:—

Cases referred by family doctors	..	..	259
Other sources	..	..	275
Local Education Authorities	..	..	14
Courts	..	..	54
Hospitals after in patient treatment	..	..	1
Hospitals after out patient treatment		..	4
			<hr/>
			607
Admitted to hospital	..	..	434

In December, 1961, discussions took place with the consultant staff of St. James' Hospital with a view to improving the after-care service. It was agreed that, as the majority of social workers were members of the Local Authority staff, all social workers should be based on Local Authority premises. A Senior Psychiatric Social Worker was to be appointed jointly by the hospital and the Local Authority to co-ordinate the social work of both Authorities. Two psychiatrists had already instituted case discussion with social workers of the hospital and mental welfare officers, and it was agreed that this arrangement should be extended as necessary.

COMMUNITY GERIATRIC SERVICE**(1) Chiropody Service**

Discussions took place in May, 1961, between the Medical Officer of Health, the Senior Medical Officer and representative chiropodists and five chiropodists agreed to undertake regular sessions in Local Authority premises. Originally it was intended to use premises in the building recently acquired for the Mental Health Service, but the scheme finally approved was based on Saint Mary's and Queen Alexandra Hospitals. The Service was to be available to three priority groups — old age pensioners, physically handicapped, and expectant mothers; patients were to be referred by medical practitioners, health visitors, district nurses, and midwives. By the end of the year, arrangements were made to inaugurate the Service early in 1962, initially with one clinic at each hospital, to be increased as the need arose. Only two chiropodists were able to undertake sessions at the times when accommodation was available at the hospitals.

(2) Laundry

At the request of the Local Medical Committee, the need for a laundry service for elderly and particularly incontinent patients was investigated, but found not to justify the provision being made.

(3) Domiciliary Visits

The Senior Medical Officer visited nine old people referred to her on account of unsatisfactory living conditions. The cold weather in the last week of the year resulted in a spate of such calls to people whose domestic and personal life was inadequate to meet demands of these circumstances and for whom other provision in hospital, nursing home or old people's homes had to be made.

MARRIAGE GUIDANCE

In July, 1961, exploratory discussions took place between members of the Marriage Advisory Committee and other persons interested in the formation of the Marriage Guidance Council. One meeting was addressed by Mr. Joseph Brayshaw, J.P., the General Secretary of the National Marriage Guidance Council, and it was agreed to set up a steering committee with a view to the inauguration of a local Marriage Guidance Council with trained counsellors. By the end of the year six candidates had been sponsored locally to the National Selection Committee, and arrangements were in hand for a public meeting to be held in January, 1962.

PRIORSDEAN HOSPITAL
By the Physician Superintendent

ADMISSIONS

The total number of admissions was higher than in 1960.

During the year, 984 fever (in 1960—1,004), 127 geriatric (in 1960—145) and 405 chest (in 1960—363) cases were admitted, making a grand total of 1,516 (in 1960—1,512).

Of the fever cases, 359 (in 1960—336) were admitted from outside the City boundary. There were three Service cases (in 1960—5).

CASES DISCHARGED DURING 1961

Month	Scarlet Fever	Diph- theria	Other Infections	Non- Infections	Deaths	TOTAL
January	—	—	70	26	4	100
February	—	—	52	29	10	91
March	—	—	77	22	4	103
April	3	—	61	31	2	97
May	—	—	59	28	—	87
June	—	—	66	29	4	99
July	1	—	52	16	7	76
August	—	—	40	23	—	63
September	1	—	42	22	6	71
October	2	—	42	14	2	60
November	—	—	47	24	1	72
December	3	—	38	27	3	71
TOTAL	10	—	646	291	43	990
Outside cases ..	3	—	—	—	15	—
Portsmouth cases	7	—	—	—	28	—

DEATHS 1961

Meningo-Encephalitis	1
Broncho-Pneumonia	5
Myasthenia Gravis. Peripheral Vascular Failure	1
Gastro Enteritis	4
Uraemia	3
Influenzal Broncho-Pneumonia	2
Congestive Cardiac Failure	3
Influenzal Pneumonia	1
Influenzal Meningitis	2
Cancer of Liver	1
Meningococcal Meningitis	1
Myocarditis	1
Carcinoma of Bladder. Broncho-Pneumonia	1
Old Standing Respiratory Infection	1
Mycosis Fungoides	1
Herpes Zoster	1
Acute Fulminating Haemorrhagic Pneumonia	1
Cachexia due to Metastasis	2
Infective Hepatitis	2
Respiratory Failure. Progressive Muscular Atrophy	1
Encephalomyelitis. Infective Hepatitis (Hepatic Coma)	1
Dehydration. Circulatory Failure	1
Dead on Arrival (Reported to Coroner)	1
Periarteritis Nodosa	1
Pelvic Peritonitis (Perforation of Sigmoid Colon due to Carcinomatosis)	1

Acute Left Heart Failure	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Staphylococcal Pneumonia.	Carcinoma of Lung	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Pneumonitis.	Old Respiratory Poliomyelitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
TOTAL	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	43

The following table gives in more detail the deaths during 1961.

Under 1 year	..	..	..	..	4
1—5 years	..	..	..	..	11
5—20 years	..	..	..	..	3
20—70 years	..	..	..	..	15
70+ years	..	..	..	..	10
TOTAL	..	..	..	..	43

This gives an overall mortality rate for infectious diseases of 4·30%.

It will be noted that, of the 43 deaths, 14 occurred in the extremes of life, i.e. under 1 year and 70+ years (the same figure as 1960). 17 deaths occurred within 24 hours of admission to this hospital. The following table gives a more detailed analysis of the ages of the cases which died within 24 hours of admission.

Under 1 year	0—14 days	..	..	—
	14—28 days	..	..	—
	1—3 months	..	..	—
	3—6 months	..	..	1
	6—9 months	..	..	—
	9—12 months	..	..	1
1—5 years	..	..	..	6
5—20 years	..	..	..	1
20—70 years	..	..	..	6
70+ years	..	..	..	2
TOTAL	..	..	..	17

One baby aged 10 weeks was dead on arrival; the case was reported to the Coroner.

Diphtheria

There were no cases during the year.

Typhoid Fever

Of the two cases admitted as typhoid fever, one proved to be typhoid and one paratyphoid fever.

Scarlet Fever

There were 22 cases admitted as scarlet fever, 10 of which proved to be this disease (Portsmouth—7).

Puerperal Pyrexia

There were 23 cases (Portsmouth—8) admitted as puerperal pyrexia.

Poliomyelitis

During the year 7 cases (all out of the city) were admitted as poliomyelitis. 2 cases proved to be this disease. In addition, 6 old standing cases of poliomyelitis (Portsmouth—1) were admitted; two of these patients died.

Meningitis

During the year 78 cases (Portsmouth—41) were admitted as meningitis. 34 of these cases (Portsmouth—15) were proven.

		Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Measles	Polio-myelitis		Tuberculosis			Meningococcal Infections	Dysentery	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Puerperal Pyrexia	Acute Pneumonia	Paratyphoid Fevers	Enteric or Typhoid	Food Poisoning	Erysipelas	Malaria	TOTAL
					Paralytic	Non-paralytic	Pulmonary	Meninges & C.N.S.	T.B. Other Forms											
Jan.	7	3	5	4	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	17
"	14	1	5	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	6	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	17
"	21	1	3	6	-	-	4	-	-	1	1	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
"	28	-	5	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	-	-	1	-	-	36
Feb.	4	1	6	29	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	39
"	11	-	5	29	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	-	-	8	-	-	1	-	-	48
"	18	-	7	90	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	1	-	-	-	113
"	25	2	3	84	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	1	6	3	-	-	-	-	-	102
Mar.	4	-	4	125	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	134
"	11	4	3	185	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	196
"	18	3	8	119	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	1	-	138
"	25	4	8	288	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	304
April	1	2	16	234	-	-	2	-	-	-	3	-	1	2	-	4	2	-	-	262
"	8	4	8	406	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	419
"	15	4	1	517	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	525
"	22	3	2	330	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	336
"	29	4	3	323	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	333
May	6	1	4	232	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	240
"	13	-	4	279	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	287
"	20	-	5	244	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	253
"	27	-	-	182	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	184
June	3	-	-	155	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	160
"	10	2	5	136	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	151
"	17	2	2	106	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	8	-	-	-	123
"	24	2	1	81	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	88
July	1	1	-	63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	67
"	8	-	6	57	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	65
"	15	4	1	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	44
"	22	2	-	17	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	24
"	29	3	2	12	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	22
Aug.	5	3	-	16	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	23
"	12	-	2	5	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	12
"	19	-	-	12	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	19
"	26	3	1	13	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	21
Sept.	2	5	-	13	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	21
"	9	1	-	15	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	1	1	2	2	-	27
"	16	-	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
"	23	1	1	9	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
"	30	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Oct.	7	-	3	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
"	14	1	3	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
"	21	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
"	28	1	-	1	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	7
Nov.	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	3
"	11	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	4
"	18	-	-	1	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
"	25	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Dec.	2	2	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
"	9	1	1	1	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	15
"	16	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
"	23	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	6
"	30	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	1	-	-	8
Total	1961	74	138	4490	-	-	78	-	4	3	29	4	55	49	1	1	29	15	1	4971
	1960	91	190	389	1	-	86	-	17	1	65	4	117	31	1	5	28	20	-	1147
Deaths	1961	-	1	-	-	-	14	-	2	1	-	-	-	21*	-	-	-	-	-	232
	1960	-	-	-	1	-	17	1	3	-	-	-	-	150*	-	-	-	-	-	172

All Forms *

ANALYSIS OF DEATHS FROM CANCER, 1961

	1—4		5—14		15—24		25—44		45—64		65—74		75 and over		TOTAL	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Malignant neoplasm—stomach ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1(1)	1(—)	5(13)	8 (8)	14(16)	10(11)	9(10)	16 (9)	29 (40)	35 (28)
Malignant neoplasm—lung, bronchus ..	—	—	—	—	1(—)	—	1(4)	1(2)	55(59)	14 (6)	43(35)	(8) 5	18(21)	4 (4)	118(119)	27 (17)
Malignant neoplasm—breast ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2(2)	—	19(19)	— (1)	6 (9)	— (1)	7(15)	— (2)	34 (45)
Malignant neoplasm—uterus ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4(2)	—	15 (6)	—	4 (5)	—	3 (8)	—	26 (21)
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	—	—	—	—	—	—	3(7)	10(1)	38(35)	37(32)	39(35)	29(33)	47(58)	46(37)	134(136)	122(104)
Leukaemia, aleukaemia ..	—	1	—	—	2(2)	—	1(1)	—	4 (2)	5 (2)	2 (3)	5 (1)	3 (—)	1 (—)	12 (8)	12 (3)
TOTAL	—	1	1	—	9	—	6	18	102	98	98	62	77	77	293	256 549
1960	—	1	—	—	3	—	13	7	109	73	90	64	90	73	305	218 523

VENEREAL DISEASES TREATMENT CENTRE*By the Venereal Diseases Officer*

Gonorrhoea figures are still rising in accordance with both national and world trends, but it is gratifying to see a slight levelling off in the rate of increase. The male to female sex ratio is satisfactorily low, being just under 2 : 1. This reflects very well on the acting almoner, who reports that, when she has sufficient information to identify a contact and visit her, she has never yet failed to secure her attendance at the treatment centre. The main difficulty has always been the gathering of information from the original patient about what may have been a casual contact in a state of alcoholic fog; also one gains the impression that the fog is rather wilfully thickened, to protect the contact from some indefinite threat, which, if there were compulsory powers, would assume a more definite form.

Syphilis still shews a low figure in this area, although the incidence is rising, generally, throughout the country.

The problem of non-gonococcal urethritis is still an increasing one, and the increase in our figures reflects the general trend.

TABLE OF STATISTICS

	SYPHILIS			GONORRHOEA			OTHER CONDITIONS		
	M.	F.	TOTAL	M.	F.	TOTAL	M.	F.	TOTAL
Patients under treatment or observation on 1st January	61 (63)	80 (81)	141 (144)	26 (24)	15 (11)	41 (35)	56 (64)	16 (26)	72 (90)
Patients removed from the register in previous years who returned during the year for treatment or observation of the same condition	4 (2)	6 (11)	10 (13)	1 (—)	— (—)	1 (—)	— (—)	— (—)	— (—)
Patients transferred from other centres after diagnosis	6 (5)	3 (4)	9 (9)	18 (3)	4 (6)	22 (9)	9 (17)	2 (1)	11 (18)
Patients dealt with for the first time ..	16 (15)	10 (12)	26 (27)	135 (113)	71 (73)	206 (186)	475 (371)	164 (130)	639 (501)
Patients completing treatment and / or observation	13 (10)	7 (12)	20 (22)	58 (57)	40 (46)	98 (103)	350 (291)	135 (128)	485 (419)
Patients transferred elsewhere ..	14 (10)	6 (7)	20 (17)	35 (25)	8 (10)	43 (35)	78 (66)	13 (13)	91 (79)
Patients not completing treatment and / or observations	3 (4)	11 (9)	14 (13)	36 (32)	23 (19)	59 (51)	25 (39)	3 (—)	28 (39)
Patients under treatment or observation on 31st December	57 (61)	75 (80)	132 (141)	51 (26)	19 (15)	70 (41)	87 (56)	31 (16)	118 (72)
Attendances by patients— seen by physician	446 (385)	377 (504)	823 (889)	763 (623)	370 (339)	1,133 (962)	2,110 (1,851)	525 (498)	2,635 (2,349)
not seen by physician	77 (193)	30 (44)	107 (237)	4 (40)	— (—)	4 (40)	168 (196)	28 (—)	196 (196)
Contacts attending for examination referred by patients, etc.	6 (9)	1 (8)	7 (17)	2 (2)	75 (77)	77 (79)	1 (—)	9 (16)	10 (16)

PARASITIC INFESTATION

By the Medical Officer in Charge, Disinfestation Clinic

Pediculosis

The figures for the year show an increase over those of the previous year, both in number of individuals and number of families affected.

During the year 62 households of 66 families, comprising 190 individuals, attended, compared with 37 households of 37 families, comprising 150 individuals, in 1960.

Total number of patients attending during the year.

	1961	1960
Cases	118	78
Contacts	72	72
	190	150

The distribution as to age and sex was:—

	Under 5			5—15			Over 15			Total		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Infested	8	10	18	25	53	78	14	8	22	47	71	118
Non-Infested	9	7	16	19	8	27	7	22	29	35	37	72
Total of first attendances ..	17	17	34	44	61	105	21	30	51	82	108	190
Subsequent attendances ..	6	10	16	20	38	58	6	9	15	32	57	89

66·1% (59·0%) of those infested were school children aged 5 – 15.

Ten adults and one child of under five years of age suffered from infestations of phthirius pubis (crab lice). The infant’s phthirius infestation was on the eyelashes.

Seven cases were sent by general practitioners, seven by local hospitals, two by the City Police and two by the Children’s Department.

No case required prosecution under Section 85 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

On ten occasions it was necessary to take patients to the Clinic by Ambulance Service vehicles on account of ill health and large size of family.

In addition to the above, 2 households of 2 families, comprising 8 individuals, were sent by the Medical Officer of Health, Havant, for treatment.

Treatment remained the same as in previous years, viz. a proprietary emulsion containing D.D.T. and Pyrethrin for the heads and B.H.C. gamma isomer for phthirius pubis.

The following table shows numbers infested for the last eleven years:—

1951 ..	733	1957 ..	62
1952 ..	850	1958 ..	59
1953 ..	479	1959 ..	57
1954 ..	279	1960 ..	78
1955 ..	135	1961 ..	118
1956 ..	82		

Several severe infestations, with secondary infection and impetigo such as have not been seen for many years, were found during this year.

Scabies

The figures for this year show an increase over those for 1960.

Total number dealt with during the year:—

	1961	1960
Cases	94	67
Contacts	78	54
	172	121

In addition, eight infested cases and two contacts were referred to the Clinic from outside the City.

Thirty-four cases were sent by general practitioners and fifteen by the local hospitals.

Distribution as to age and sex was:—

	Under 5			5—15			Over 15			Total		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Infested	11	8	19	9	21	30	16	29	45	36	58	94
Non-Infested	11	8	19	12	12	24	13	22	35	36	42	78
Total of first attendances ..	22	16	38	21	33	54	29	51	80	72	100	172
Subsequent attendances ..	11	8	19	11	30	41	14	21	35	36	59	95

The following table shows number of infested cases and contacts for the previous years:—

<u>Year</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Contacts</u>
1947	656	521
1949	160	127
1951	47	65
1953	87	82
1955	78	46
1956	41	49
1957	44	36
1958	90	58
1959	92	60
1960	67	54
1961	94	78

REPORT OF THE BATHS SUPERINTENDENT

This long drawnout period of exceedingly cold weather, causing new low record temperatures to be established, has seriously affected swimming bath establishments trade when compared with the year of 1961.

I have no other explanation to offer to you for this rather large decrease in almost every section of the bath's trade, resulting from the aforesaid factor and, although I have endeavoured to make the establishment and its services as attractive as possible, it has been of little avail because of the intensity of the prolonged cold weather.

In consequence I have to report to you considerable decreases in both the private baths and swimming bath undertakings.

The grand total decrease is 8,952 from a grant total attendance of 160,475 (169,327), which accounts for the cash decrease of £233 13s. 2d. from a cash total of £5,723 3d. 10s. (£5,956 17s. 0d.)

Of course these previous years which I am comparing against were exceedingly good years of peak takings and patronage and although I envisaged a decline from this peak position I did not reckon for such prolonged cold weather as experienced this year to cause this large above stated decrease.

There is one pleasing feature of this year's service survey, that is the continued excellent trade enjoyed by the ladies department of the private hot baths. Here it will be noticed that, although there was a decrease of 242 baths in the lower price category (9d.), the first class bath (1/2d.) showed an increase of 277, making a departmental female increase of 35 baths. However, when one looks on the male department there is a different story to tell; the slide continues as predicted owing to better housing conditions and amenities now enjoyed by the people. The section shows in the lower price bath (9d.) there was a 953 decrease and in the first class bath (1/2d.) there was only 40 decrease. What can I state from this survey, only that our patrons now prefer the first class bath, because it will be noticed that there is an increased patronage in the overall of these two sections.

Of course the decorative condition of the gents 2nd class suite, which is not too attractive because little has been done owing to the contemplated opening of the Victoria Park Swimming Pool, may have been a contributing factor in the decrease; however let us hope with the enhanced appearance of the new baths this section of trade will be greatly revived and serve the amenity for which it was intended.

The grand total decrease for this department is 958 from a total of 31,437 (32,395).

Moving to the swimming bath department I have four sectional decreases to report and two small sectional increases, which culminate in a grand total departmental decrease of 7,743 from this department's total 91,579 (99,322).

The attendance for this type and size of swimming pool is quite commendable but there were many periods during the last five months when we could have catered for more swimmers, but again it is impossible to drag people to swimming pools during exceedingly cold weather and, in my endeavour to attract more customers by heating the swimming bath water to an attractive temperature, I have caused greater expenditure on fuel requirements, although it was essential in these adverse conditions to keep up a high temperature irrespective of the fall-off in trade.

The two sectional increases were 3d. boy concession tickets, which were 92 increase and the female 1/- swims, which has a 25 increase, only to be offset by the following decreases — 1/- male swims, 90, 6d. male swims, 5,702, 6d. female swims, 987, 3d. girl concession ticket 123.

SCHOOLCHILDREN IN CLASSES under the Education Authority's own instructor again show that the decreases were universal; from a total attendance of 42,029 (44,326) there is a 2,297 decrease.

SPECTATORS, not to be outdone, show in the general decrease another 333 from a total of 2,130 (2,463).

PRIVATE TUITION given by the staff during slack periods shows from a total attendance of 1,193 (1,292) a decrease of 99. It is most unfortunate that the public desire to learn to swim during extra busy periods when they cannot be accommodated and if only potential learners or pupils would make applications during winter months for this service we could deal with 3 times the amount of lessons and would receive more ideal conditions.

IN THE PRIVATE HIRE OF BATH section, it is a case of maintained trade; any cancellations of exclusive hours of booking have been readily taken up by swimming clubs on the waiting list, and we finished the year with a slight increase of $6\frac{1}{4}$ hours from the total of $682\frac{1}{4}$ hours ($676\frac{1}{2}$) which are bookings after public hours.

COIN OPERATED MACHINES continue to be a good source of revenue without any expenditure; almost one person in 5 has either a 1d. weigh, 1d. haircream, or 1d. hairdryer. The statistical returns are — Brylcreem 10,290 users, hairdryers 17,715 users, self-weigh 3,024 users.

BUILDING AND PLANT MAINTENANCE has again this year been kept to the minimum because of the anticipated forthcoming opening of the Victoria Park Swimming Pool. However, no risks have been undertaken which would interfere with the efficient running of the plant machinery.

STAFF continues to be efficient in life saving and swimming and have taken further awards to improve their prowess, one person having gained the instructors certificate of the R.L.S.S.

FILTRATION AND CHLORINATION PLANTS continue to give excellent service to this 68,000 gallon pool and the 2 hourly tests which are taken by the baths staff for various residuals, coupled with the City Analyst's report that pollution is kept under control, point to a high degree of satisfaction by the up-to-date method of break-point chlorination.

STATISTICAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1961 - 1962

	PRIVATE BATHS							SWIMMING BATHS							PRIVATE BATHS AND SWIMMING BATHS Grand Totals			
	MALE			FEMALE				Grand Total	MALE			FEMALE				Total		
	1/2	9d.	Total	1/2	9d.	Total	1/-		6d.	3d.	Total	1/-	6d.	3d.				
1961-62	15,817	9,191	25,008	2,313	4,116	6,429	31,437	7,284	27,921	3,819	39,024	1,834	16,748	2,536	21,118	64,032	27,547	91,579
1960-61	15,857	10,144	26,001	2,036	4,358	6,394	32,395	7,374	33,623	3,727	44,724	1,809	17,735	2,659	22,203	70,725	28,597	99,322
Increase	—	—	—	277	—	35	—	—	—	92	—	25	—	—	—	—	—	—
Decrease	40	953	993	—	242	—	958	90	5,702	—	5,700	—	987	123	1,085	6,693	1,050	7,743

1960-61	1961-62
* 10,728	Brylcreem 10,290
* 16,305	Hair Dryer 17,715
* 3,309	Self-weight 3,024
758	Deposits Receipts .. 874
£5 11 3	Scent machine £5 11 3

* $\frac{1}{3}$ rd Corporation
Scent Annual Rental

PRICE	SWIMMING BATHS MALE	FEMALE	TOTALS
1/-	7,284	1,834	9,118
6d.	27,921	16,748	44,669
3d.	3,819	2,536	6,355
Totals ..	39,024	21,118	60,142
PRICE	PRIVATE BATHS MALE	FEMALE	TOTALS
1/2	15,817	2,313	18,130
9d.	9,191	4,116	13,307
GRAND TOTALS ..	25,008	6,429	31,437

	CLASSES	SPEC- TATORS	GRAND TOTALS	HIRE OF BATH Hrs.—	TUITION FEES	LUMA BATHS	SEASON TICKETS	TOTAL CASH £ s. d.
1961-62 ..	42,029	2,130	135,738	682 $\frac{3}{4}$	1,193	50	25	5,723 3 10
1960-61 ..	44,326	2,463	146,111	676 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,292	62	26	5,956 17 0
Increase ..	—	—	—	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	—	—	— — —
Decrease	2,297	333	10,375	—	99	12	1	233 13 2

1960-61	ADD TO THE ABOVE TOTALS	1961-62
146,111	Bath Attendances ..	135,738
19,810	Club Attendances ..	20,540
790	Season Tickets ..	837
816	Special Instruction ..	840
169,327	TOTAL ATTENDANCES	160,475

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

During the year 1,540 samples were taken under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955. Of these 44 were found to be adulterated, incorrectly labelled or otherwise unsatisfactory, or 2·9% compared with 4·6% in 1960. Of these 44 samples, 4 were formal samples, 40 informal or test samples.

In one case proceedings were instituted and the remainder were dealt with by cautions or reference to the appropriate Ministry.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION) REGULATIONS, 1960

During the year 47 licences were issued for the sale of pasteurised/tuberculin tested milk and 14 for sterilised milk.

64 samples of tuberculin tested (pasteurised) milk were examined and passed the test for this type of milk.

276 samples of pasteurised milk were examined and four failed to pass the test for this type of milk.

51 samples of pasteurised milk supplied to schools were examined and passed the test.

58 samples of tuberculin tested milk were examined and two failed the test for this type of milk.

25 samples of sterilised milk were examined and passed the test.

MILK.

513 samples of milk were taken during the year; 5 were found to be adulterated and 26 not up to standard, the deficiencies being due to natural causes. Of this number 89 represented milk supplied by farmers to retailers in the City, 3 found to be adulterated.

ICE CREAM

36 samples of ice cream were taken for examination, with the following results:—

22 samples were Grade 1
8 samples were Grade 2

2 samples were Grade 3
4 samples were Grade 4

DRUGS

94 samples of drugs were taken and 4 were found not to be in accordance with the standards or requirements laid down in the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, the Pharmacy and Medicines Act, 1941, and the Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933.

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACTS, 1926, AND ORDERS IN COUNCIL MADE THEREUNDER

During the year 103 visits were made to business premises to see that the provisions of these Orders were being complied with.

WATER

207 samples of swimming pool, paddling pool and sea water were taken during the year.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF HEALTH INSPECTOR

W. F. APPLETON, F.R.S.H., F.A.P.H.I.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health and Housing Committee.

The personnel of the public health inspectorate underwent momentous changes in 1961. The appointment of a chief assistant having been authorised, the staff welcomed the arrival of Mr. William Meredith whose overall suitability secured the post for him in the face of extremely keen competition.

Departing on the last day of the year after long and valuable service was Mr. S. W. Smith whose retirement was the first in the inspectors' ranks for eighteen years.

Not superannuation but monetary considerations allied to the benefits of rural living were the reasons for the loss to Droxford R.D.C. from Portsmouth of an experienced inspector with twelve years service in the city.

The relentless passage of time deprived the department of the services of the veterinary surgeon, Mr. R. Scoular, who attained pensionable age in August. His withdrawal further extended the staff.

Thus, and with the impending loss of a senior inspector whose superannuity is due in July, 1962, the staff position has suffered a relapse.

It is pleasing to record a note of stability. Six public health inspectors, namely A. W. Arnold, F. R. Bell, C. W. J. Cooksley, K. M. Holmes, W. J. Sandford and S. W. Smith were awarded the recently instituted certificates for twenty-five years loyal service to the Corporation and City.

NEW LEGISLATION*Public Health Act, 1961*

Many of the provisions of this useful extension and amendment of the major statute of 1936 were anticipated by the Portsmouth Corporation Act, 1959, and it may well be that the local authority should consider the application to the Ministry for such amendments or repeal of the local legislation as may be overlapping or inconsistent.

Section 17 of the P.H. Act 1961 has provided an efficient and speedy instrument for the abatement of that irritating nuisance, the stopped-up drain.

Section 18. The possibility of generating a position whereby the recovery of expenses under this section may be jeopardised led to a conference between the Assistant Town Clerk, the City Engineer and myself. The following safeguarding procedure was agreed upon:—

- (1) Ascertainment that drain or private sewer is not sufficiently maintained and kept in good repair.
- (2) Issue of informal notice by P.H. inspector on person or persons concerned.
- (3) On expiry of informal notice and failing the compliance therewith, P.H. inspector and City Engineer's representative to consult on site for latter to establish that cost of necessary works will be under £50.
- (4) Submission to Committee for permission to serve Sec. 18 notice (s) on person(s) concerned, or do work in default and recover expenses.
- (5) Service of statutory Sec. 18 notice by P.H. inspector on person(s) concerned giving not less than 7 days time, such notice to be accompanied by pro forma letter from Chief Health Inspector stating that City Engineer's staff will enter on premises without further notice and do work on expiration of notice, if such work not already done.
- (6) Recovery of expenses.

*Housing Act, 1961**The Housing (Management of Houses in Multiple Occupation) Regulations 1962*

The Act and the subsequent regulations give local authorities new and greatly strengthened powers to deal with squalid conditions in houses in multiple occupation.

ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE

It has been the contention of these columns in previous years that an equation between meteorological conditions and the number of complaints received could be established but the responsibility for saying anything bearing on the fickle weather of England is too great for the writer. Suffice it to say that following the wettest year recorded locally, in which 43·18" of rain water-logged the city, 1961 produced dribblets amounting to 25·69" and 1,868 complaints regarding defective dwellings. This latter figure constituted 68·65% of the aggregate of 2,721 complaints.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS

- 2,721 complaints — 1,868 concerning dwelling houses
- 6,202 inspections concerning the above-mentioned dwelling houses
- 757 intimation notices issued
- 467 abatement notices served
- 67 W.F.D. letters
- 143 seven day letters
- 105 cases were referred to the Town Clerk for legal action of which
 - 66 were settled without proceedings
 - 9 were withdrawn before case heard
 - 2 had works completed before hearing but costs awarded
 - 1 case was adjourned *sine die*
- 17 orders were made
 - 3 cases were outstanding at the end of the year
 - 7 cases were referred for further proceedings

At the 31st December, 1961, outstanding notices numbered:—

Intimation notices	102
Abatement notices	127
Withdrawn or cancelled notices ..	15

In a year nearly devoid of light relief the department was greatly diverted by one incident. The investigation of a stopped-up drain revealed the obstructing agent to be coal, not just one lump or two lumps, but a quarter of a ton delivered by an enthusiastic coalman into the wrong opening in the yard. For some days afterwards the Southsea premises affected were the scene of the only open cast coal extraction in the South of England.

A great deal of public health inspectors' time has been occupied in the investigation of the sources of rat activity under lawns surrounding council owned property. Invariably arising from defective disused drainage systems, the product of war-damage, these infestations have been the subject of inter-departmental correspondence on more than thirty occasions.

A classical example of this occurred in Stamford Street where the owner-occupiers of a small terraced house suffered considerable disquiet through the presence of rats under floors of the living rooms. Investigations subsequently revealed the existence of defects in the sewer under the house and further that the continuity of this sewer, which in the past served adjoining properties, has been interrupted by the erection of prefabricated bungalows and later by a block of flats. Both these operations involved drainage works

which were carried out without reference to the rights of No. 23. Thorough exploration of war-damage and other cleared sites for occult drainage system before new buildings are put up is essential and should include the excavation to sewer level of a trench round the perimeter of the site to reveal any connections to the sewer.

NUISANCES FROM DEPOSITS, SMELLS, DUST, NOISE, ETC.

A rich miscellany of complaints under this heading was investigated in 1961.

Noise: (Noise Abatement Act 1960 — Portsmouth Corporation Act, 1959).

Unfortunately for those responsible for enforcing the law complaint of noise is not sufficient to secure its abatement. An offence has to be proved. Ordinary forms of noise caused by persons unreasonably or without responsibility towards the community are usually stopped forthwith by police action. But in the wider and more complex field of noise nuisances of a persistent nature investigation is made difficult by the absence of established standards of acceptability or human adaptability to noise. So far, the innumerable factors and complex relationships in a modern society have frustrated attempts to set up acceptable standards.

Some of the difficulties involved can be illustrated by the experience of an inspector dealing with the allegation of an elderly lady, living alone, that she was harassed at night by the activities of a ham radio operator. The complainant asserted that nightly between 1 a.m. and 4 a.m. her sleep was prevented by the use of radio equipment in an adjoining shed, the chief annoyance being the whirring of a dynamo. During an interview with the complainant at her home late one afternoon the inspector could hear nothing. The complainant however could identify the early morning noise albeit faintly. Enquiries of immediate neighbours and of the occupiers of premises further afield revealed no other hearers of this noise. The postal authorities also disclaimed any knowledge of a local radio operator. Thereafter the case was referred to in the office as the 'PHANTHOM operator'.

At the other end of the scale came an enquiry as to whether the ringing of church bells at 7 a.m., 8 a.m., 9 a.m., 10 a.m. and 11 a.m. on Sundays and various daily hours, was a matter for application of the Noise Abatement Act, 1960. My reply, that so far as was known church bells were not specifically exempt from the provisions of the Act apparently satisfied my correspondent for there has followed no demand to 'Silence that dreadful bell'.

There was an ecclesiastical flavour also in a complaint against the conduct of a club featuring a jazz band for which the venue was a church hall. Attendances were good on Saturday nights and about 40 'ton-up' boys brought their machines. From 7 p.m. — 12 midnight revving engines, shouts and laughter and the letting off of fireworks were noises and noise sources within the jurisdiction of the police who have apparently secured the complainant's peaceful Saturday nights for nothing further has developed.

For the second year in succession complaints have been received about the noisy activities of a Milton bakery at night. When it was first investigated a reduction of nocturnal sound to endurable proportion was brought about by the management. Both complainant and the inspector who secured the improvement were sceptical about the duration of the improvement, but although observations have since been kept over periods up till 11.30 p.m. no evidence that a noise nuisance exists has been obtained.

The row generated by thoughtless employees shouting and whistling, dropping trays, 'revving' internal combustion engines and moving vehicles again brought a Southsea bakery into wordy conflict with residents in the vicinity. A petition to the Council to take action was received and the Police and Public Health Department kept observations. Both agreed that a noise nuisance existed and the firm, which had unfortunately recently been under new management, gained the unenviable distinction of being the recipient of the first Abatement Notice under the Act. On expiry of the notice revisits to the complainants elicited various opinions as to the degree of improvement in the conduct of the bakery, but all were pessimistic about continuity of the quieter nights. So far this pessimism has been unjustified, and the management forecast that building operations now under way will, when completed, obviate all noise.

An otherwise harassing routine of investigating the foregoing controversies was fortunately lightened by a quirk of human reasoning, that ended the Department's interest in a complaint mentioned in my report for 1960; the complainant whose neighbour was alleged to bawl out songs for a record-breaking 'five or six hours without a break', wrote to the Department asking me to take no further action lest official investigation should annoy the vocalist into stepping up the din and making matters worse. This is a factor which may well be considered in the preparation of standards of noise acceptability!

At Farlington, a firm working day and night shifts and using a large capacity pneumatic press with steam injection, generated a series of complaints about steam hissing, water hammering, late-night coal deliveries and coal shovelling, etc. Thanks to the ready co-operation of the management, plus a considerable outlay of the firm's money, these sources of annoyance were removed or remedied. Faulty steam valves responsible for the loud hissing were renewed; a system of artificial ventilation, enabling work to be carried on with the factory doors and windows closed, was installed; the cause of the water hammer was discovered; a new timetable excluded late night coal deliveries; and fuel shovelling was discontinued after 9 p.m. These innovations appear to have solved this particular case for there have been no further protests from the firm's neighbours.

One rush order for a Southsea panel beater had the firm in conflict with the staff, if not the pupils, of an adjoining school. The making of some urgently required trunking was carried out under the classroom window, and the operation, necessarily noisy, produced even more sound when speeded up. As has been said of this firm before, to stop making a noise in their business is to cease work altogether, for panel beating and noise are synonymous. Although every endeavour to work a timetable that would not annoy the school has been made, there is bound to be conflict between the two neighbouring establishments, and the nuisance arises primarily from bad siting of the factory. Shifting the panel beaters to a site suitably isolated from sensitive ears is the only solution, and as the factory management has a search under way I can only repeat my hope of 1960 that such a site may soon be found.

Located in the same unpromising street is a second firm which has incurred varying degrees of displeasure from the neighbours by its output of what the press has euphoniously described as 'hum'. As this matter occurred late in the year and has been the subject of more divided opinion than most cases, no conclusion was reached in 1961. Comment is therefore reserved except to say that again it is a matter of unfortunate expediency that a factory engaged in work creating noise and possibly smell and fumes should be located in close proximity to dwelling houses.

A visit was paid to premises contiguous with a boot repairing shop, the occupiers of the former having said that on several nights a week hammering continued until 11 p.m. and 2 a.m. An intriguing opinion expressed by the complainants was that the noise was alright up until 10 p.m. but after that, was not to be borne. No action was taken as the inspector's vigil satisfied him that the noise was only that normally associated with the occupation of a boot repairer.

With the passing of the distinctive but dilapidated Mile End residence mentioned in my 1959 report and its substitution by industrial buildings, it was hoped that one source of nuisance had been eliminated. Unfortunately for the neighbours their enjoyment of their new found peace was short lived. Long before dawn heavy diesels were warming-up and the lorries were leaving by proscribed exits. Except for expressing sympathy for the ill-used complainants the only other action taken was to refer the matter to the Chief Constable for police attention.

Internal combustion engines were also the source of complaint from a resident living next to the car mart. The noise proved to be one of an intermittent nature and more appropriately within the purview of the police. However, as the public health inspector was on the spot an interview with the manager followed. The latter promised co-operation to minimise the noise, and, although such pronouncements are made with some misgiving, the complainant has had his peace restored.

Even in the relatively short existence of the Act making noise a statutory nuisance, sufficient evidence has been produced to show that a more reliable and consistent measuring apparatus than the human ear, must be available for use. Personal discrepancies in hearing, variations in individual endurance, climatic vagaries, all tend to produce confusion where there should be sureness. Standing as it does as the first arbiter between complainant and complained of, the Department may later find itself involved in court proceedings where vagueness of official evidence would bring the inspectorate into disrepute. Therefore, at the end of the year I was investigating the performances of several different sound level indicators in order that the Department shall be equipped with a suitably portable and compact instrument capable of giving reliable readings of noise intensities.

IMMIGRANTS:

That colourful personality the itinerant Sikh pedlar was again under public notice in Portsmouth when the mis-titled 'Indian problem' was resurrected in the late summer by a multiform complaint. This interrupted almost a year of undisturbed peace in the neighbourhood where the few Indian families have their homes and was generated by alleged depositing of faeces in the street, erotic behaviour in public by oriental juveniles, lairage of goats in dwelling-houses, smells, noise and overcrowding. Having regard to the explosive nature of any controversy involving even the slightest hint of racial discrimination, this complaint was promptly and thoroughly investigated. Even allowing for the axiom that the magnitude of any nuisance varies according to the square of the distance from it, there was no doubt in the investigating inspector's mind that the picture presented by the complainant had been highly coloured. Fortunately for public health inspectors, the pattern of human behaviour between the sexes is not governed by the Public Health Acts (although some instances where abatement notices could be served to the public benefit, come readily to mind), but nevertheless the allegation of misbehaviour formed part of the complaint as did the depositing of human faeces in the street. Particular enquiry brought out the facts that nobody had actually seen the conduct complained of and nobody had seen

the depositing of faeces. Similarly everyone knew about a goat but nobody had actually seen it and goats are rarer in Portsmouth Streets than are elephants. Smells and noise are usually transient, and only the complaint of overcrowding was substantiated. This conclusion had scarcely been arrived at when it was found that the omnibus complaint had also been made to one of the parliamentary members for Portsmouth.

Accordingly, the assistance of the office of the High Commission of India was once more sought. A meeting between the assistant town clerk of Portsmouth, the consular delegate from London, and a specialist public health inspector took place. Information useful to all was exchanged and later in the day the inspector took the consular representative to the houses of the Sikh pedlars. The chief obstacle confronting the public health inspector visiting Indian families has always been the absence on business of the menfolk, as they are usually the only English speaking members of the household. On the occasion of the consular visit, even the expertise of the Indian official was fully tested as a linguist by the variety of dialects, especially in trying to establish the identities and number of persons living in the overcrowded house.

Five households were visited and, although the houses were either located in confirmed clearance areas or were sub-standard dwellings only one called for adverse comment. Indeed it is fair to say that the general cleanliness of the homes and occupants was higher than that of the average indigene in the same streets. A noteworthy feature of the visits was the respect accorded to their elders by the oriental children which contrasted painfully with the behaviour of the other children in the street and seemed to refute allegations in part.

In one household where conditions were bad, the house seemed to serve as a clearing station for innumerable relations and friends, hence the statutory overcrowding. Bugs were present, but were said to be a legacy from former tenants. The internal surfaces of the house were dirty and in need of redecoration. A feature of particular danger was a double gas-ring placed on the floor of one bed-sitting room, and which had miraculously not caught light to the flowing saris of the women folk. The protection of this gas-ring and the remedying of the other conditions began whilst the house was still being inspected.

Interviews with the complainants followed, whereon new informants were produced and stated that the misconduct and faecal depositing has been confined to children under four years of age! The mystery of the goat was never solved but it would require more magic than an Indian rope trick to secrete a goat in one of the terrace houses involved.

A period of surveillance was agreed upon by the Indian Office representative and the inspector, and any outstanding illegality not remedied was asked to be reported to the High Commission. All the families were exhorted to conform to the laws and bylaws of their host country in order that they might be acceptable members of the community.

After the last visit of surveillance the process of integration proceeded peacefully until the next alarm. This proved to be a fiasco. A Sikh Matriarch resident in the City died and the Department was informed by one of the Indian community that upwards of two hundred clansmen would converge on Portsmouth to accord the deceased the respects and rites traditionally due. A spate of complaints about noise, cooking odours, etc, etc., was envisaged, but less than half the anticipated number attended the obsequies and there was no adverse comment about the post-interment procedures. The assembled relatives and friends dispersed as quickly as they had gathered.

DEPOSITS, DUST, ETC.

As if in answer to the opinion expressed on page 76 of the 1960 Annual Report, Parliament introduced the legislation requisite for local authorities to deal with the problem of unsightly accumulations of rubbish on vacant sites in built-up areas. Section 34 of the Public Health Act, 1961, is a little anaemic in that the eventual clearance is at the local authority's expense. This is fair enough where the site owners have protected their possessions with a fence or have otherwise made access difficult for the depositing public. But in the instance of the uninterested owner who is merely awaiting appreciation in the value of his unprotected site, the costs of tidying should be recoverable. What is also required is a more rigorous enforcement of the anti-litter laws. A few fines on individuals dropping litter in the streets would probably have a deterrent effect on the more ambitious litter louts who seem to have an endless supply of junk.

A Milton factory called to task for bonfires of waste material alleged to be the source of smell, smuts and lumps of ash, made a telling rejoinder by attributing the firm's need for bonfires to the Corporation's failure to arrange a refuse collection. The management also pointed out that on the adjoining railway embankment an incinerator made from a few rusty corrugated iron sheets was putting up a worse offence. Nevertheless, when the management proceeded to incinerate most waste in their heat exchange unit, the complaints ceased. Also resolved at the same time was a side complaint that the firm's residual ash being banked on the curtilage of the factory, was overspilling into the adjoining lane.

As a variation from the 1959 exodus of blowfly larvae, 1961 indulged in numerous manifestations of grubs, identified as a stage of crane-fly. They were especially prolific on the lawns surrounding blocks of council flats. These infestations of migratory leatherjackets being a horticultural hazard rather than a public health problem were referred to the Parks Department.

Flies swarming into houses on a naval housing estate led to a search for their breeding ground in the vicinity. This was located in an accumulation of pig manure which had been deposited but not dug in. This nuisance was no sooner abated by the manure being put to its proper use than a similar housefly infestation occurred at another point and thereafter fly-complaints mushroomed on the estate. It happened that piggeries at a local naval establishment had a surfeit of manure and to get rid of the embarrassment it was dispensed to such naval personnel as had gardens at home. A word to the Naval Health office saw that the recipients of this valuable commodity were given the necessary information to prevent further fly-breeding.

The foregoing, seemingly trivial, were all time consuming investigations, but there were at least conclusions. The inconclusive is exemplified in the long, drawn-out conflict of opinions in the matter of dust at Burrfields. Under ordinary working conditions nuisance from this coke screening plant does not normally occur, or perhaps it would be more accurate to say that no member of the staff has seen a nuisance occurring. Such an event is dependant upon many variables, i.e. wind, rain and stockpiling. There is no doubt that coincidence of these three favourable factors will almost ensure that dust will come from the plant and penetrate the neighbouring houses. Indeed, one resident has produced a medical certificate of the opinion that his child's health is prejudiced by dust from this firm. At the end of 1961, the sprinkler system advocated had not materialised and the surveillance of the area continued.

A routine of inspections in the same area prevented any build-up of conditions to those which created fly infestations in Glenthorne Road the previous year. These infestations were induced by large scale dumping of organic matter, entirely unauthorised, on private tips, a practice which was singularly out of vogue on the sites visited.

Not all insanitary deposits and accumulations occur in public, otherwise they would be discovered or reported. Many are developed in the privacy of the dwellinghouse, and are the products of sheer neglect, often in association with old age. The picture of a hale and hearty octogenarian surrounded by all the adjuncts, facilities and care of the welfare state is a very stimulating one. But, paradoxically, as the nation's expectation of life increases, so there are more instances where longevity appears to be a mixed blessing. One would be devoid of compassion to condemn the failings of a genuine geriatric but would also need the moral constitution of a saint to condone the unpleasantities of some dirty old men. Several insanitary premises were discovered or brought to notice during the year and of these the worst were the homes of aged persons, one a misguided independent, the other a lifelong dependent on public charity. The former was an anti-social individual living in Fratton. Since the death of his mother some decades ago this man had adopted the life of a recluse, limiting his contact with the outside world to an exchange of newspapers with his immediate neighbour. A lapse of two or three days exchanges led eventually to the finding of the old man, prostrate with an illness. The house bore evidence that some rooms had not been cleaned since the death of the mother, and the filthy condition of the scullery had to be seen to be believed. The accumulated dust and dirt of twenty very odd years made this house the Mecca of all fleas. Staff of the department involved in the removal of the patient and the subsequent visits to the house were adopted by the voracious insects to the extent that minor infestations were started. In such cases as this house it has been my policy to come to an amicable arrangement with the owner for removal of filthy and verminous articles from the premises for destruction, and in this instance a consent in writing was obtained from the patient in hospital. The general cleaning up and disinfestation were taking place when the old man died intestate. The Treasury Solicitor became involved and, due, rather unfortunately to the public health inspector's diligence in locating the deceased's estranged brother, saddled the department with the responsibility for the house and contents. Acting on the advice of the Town Clerk's Department the next of kin was contacted and after protracted correspondence and the legal requirement of probate being forthcoming the department shed its unwanted responsibility.

The foregoing case created quite a paradox. The conditions at this address suffered by the medical and lay staff doing an already unpleasant duty were so appalling as to generate a report to Committee on improved and expedited arrangements for the disinfestation disinfection and cleansing of such houses with the Corporation, if necessary, assuming responsibility for the removal of insanitary accumulations from the aged persons' dwellings. The report resulted in the Cleansing and Haulage Department being authorised by their Committee to carry out such collections at Council expense for a trial period. Yet, paradoxically, in this original case, his financial assets enabled a charge to be made not only for disinfection but also for the public health inspector's time in sorting and arranging for removal and destruction of decomposing and other foodstuffs, and filthy and verminous articles. About £100 in cash was found in the sick man's clothing in the house before he was admitted to hospital and this, together with a considerable bank balance made it evident that wilful neglect and not poverty caused the nuisance.

A thorn in the inspectorial flesh has been painlessly removed by the demise of a Cosham couple. Strange relics of a less democratic age, they

woman, an ex-lavender hawker, the man, an itinerant street singer gained a lot of unmerited sympathy from the public by an appearance of poverty and neglect. This appearance they put into real effect in their home and for well over twenty years were the recipients at intervals of notices to cleanse their premises. Harryings by inspectors were followed by a short-lived salubrity in the couple's home and then by their inevitable reversion to original filthiness. They were often without soap but never lacked a plausible excuse for its absence. The Home Help Service and a 'dirt squad' had to be called upon to clean up for the ageing couple and after a brief space of cleanliness the wife died in December 1960. The widower almost immediately lapsed into an even dirtier condition although he was quite active, and the kind-of-heart, with misplaced charity said that his bereavement accounted for his dirtiness, until January 1961 the personal column of the local press bore the following *cri de coeur*.

"Widower, lonely, with a nice home wishes to meet a middle aged person about 50-54 for companionship. Genuine with a view to marriage if suitable."

The near octogenarian advertiser died without next-of-kin within the year, having provided the department with the only clean joke in a long and usually mucky acquaintance.

It is a sudden transition from the foregoing and a sad comment on the present day to note that in September 1961, as a result of my having undergone a course on the hazards to the public of radioactive materials, I advised on the necessity for other members of the inspectorate to be similarly trained. In due course eight public health inspectors volunteered to sacrifice their Wednesday evenings for a twenty-four week course on environmental radioactivity.

Literally as a footnote is the comment that wishful thinking, or perhaps an actual decline in the dog population, may have influenced the opinion that Portsmouth pavements were less hazardous in 1961. It is more likely that it is due to the good work of the street cleansing staff who can and do remove animal deposits, but who cannot efface the perpetual stains left by the two legged animals.

EXTRANEOUS MATTER IN FOOD

A noteworthy contribution to the effort of establishing the highest possible standard of food supply in the city was a prominently featured article which appeared in the local press in February, 1961. The paper noted the increased awareness of the public to its right to a wholesome intrusion-free diet as the reason for the increased number of prosecutions for offences in this category. All public health inspectors are indebted to the press for the impartial reporting of these legal actions because there is no doubt that printed publicity given to cases against misguided traders is the best deterrent from repetition of the contravention. Indeed it may exonerate and advertise an honest tradesman and serve as an exposé of an attempted fraud.

In the article referred to above the departmental procedure following a complaint was clearly stated and may have accounted for a further increase of complaints of extraneous matter in food. Lest any avid columnist seize upon this slight increase as evidence that the proverbial honesty of the average trader is declining I hasten to say that I am certain that such is not the case. It is the effect of the public realising that they alone can ensure that they get value for their money. No amount of vigilance on the part of the public health inspector can see through the crust of a pork pie to the mould underneath, and it is not always practicable, or desirable, for him to interpret codes on

wrappers. Similarly, the exhaustive instruction of shop assistants and managers by the employing firm or trader is of no avail if the purchaser of a dud pie closes the matter with the dustbin lid.

Again I am in haste to point out that the department is not touting for work. Indeed, nothing militates against the public health inspector attaining the promised age of man so much as to hear a telephone caller say at noon on a Saturday — 'I have a pie - - - - - !'. Nevertheless, all inspectors are under a debt of gratitude to those members of the public who have a genuine grouse, for the ultimate will be the complete removal of all hazards in food. At the same time the official takes a dim view of the putter-in-the-dustbin type and that vacillating individual who postpones reporting the matter until it is impossible to establish the original condition of the purchase.

What has also to be remembered is that for every complaint to the health department there is an unknown factor of cases settled direct between vendor and purchaser. Here again I am sure that the publicity of press reports has its effect upon the trader for there have been fewer complainants saying they have been abused on approaching the seller. Profiting through misrepresentation has been a practice of the unscrupulous ever since trading began and in this also the accurate press reporting of court hearings and the impartial investigation of the inspector act as safeguards for the trader.

Although more cases were notified, fewer court proceedings than in 1960 resulted. This was due to the fact that the discretion allowed me by the committee was exercised in relation to many first offenders. Of the cases which did find their way to court several reflected the offender's record in the severity of the fine.

Mould was again the principal intruder and discounting all theories of weather effect undoubtedly owes its frequency to errors in shopkeeping. Given the necessary data the manufacturers of the foodstuff under dispute invariably establish the date of preparation and delivery. Comparison with the date of retail shows that, with few exceptions, there has been a lapse of days in the rotation of stock.

One of the few exceptions was the case of the honest salesman. Purchased from a shop which had never before figured in a complaint a pie was found to be considerably affected by mould growth observable only when the pie was cut. The shopkeeper was so certain that his goods were perfect that his indignation looked almost assumed. A little later however he was exonerated by a letter from the manufacturer's salesman. It was the latter's practice to assist the busy shopkeeper by arranging the display of the pies for sale, and he assumed full responsibility for overlooking the stale one. Incidentally, apart from this praiseworthy confession, the salesman made the point that his employers were so assured of their technique of manufacture, delivery and wholesaling that they had no need for a coding or wrapping system.

A further exception occurred in the instance of a firm with a nation-wide reputation who were taken to court for selling a mouldy pie. At the hearing the prosecution was harried by several specious arguments - - - - - 'gelatine so good it was almost impossible to infect it' - - - - - 'one pie in a million if a spore entered the hermetically sealed wrapping between manufacture and sale' - - - - - 'cultured moulds', etc. Mention was made of the production of some 3,000,000 pies. At a rate of one pie in a million that would mean three pies could have the necessary *miracle* happen to them. The pie could have had just that occur to it for it was bought one day kept overnight and the next day had a luxurious growth of green and black mildew in it. Stored in an old oven on the verandah at her home by the purchaser, the pie, said the

defence, had been subjected to the right relative humidity for the impossible to happen. The bench was duly impressed and the case was dismissed.

A manager's mistaken impression that the shelf over a refrigerated display cabinet was at the same temperature as the cabinet was the reason for a week-old pie being sold by a self-service store. Actually the pie had been incubating in the heat generated by a fluorescent lighting strip immediately over the shelf. Apart from the unfortunate choice of storage place, the incident showed a gross carelessness by the shop staff for despite the alleged self-service the pie was picked out by a shop assistant, and when the purchase was looked at by the purchaser at home, the mould was plainly visible through the cellophane wrapper. Despite the seriousness of this lapse it was the first blemish on the store's record and only a warning resulted.

Another multiple concern whose management have been at great pains to educate their branch staffs in food hygiene, were adamant in their contention that the actual date of pie delivery was later than that shewn by the manufacturer's records. The argument arose out of a complaint of mouldy pies bought at a branch shop, and the vendors' allegations were grave in that they virtually accused the wholesaler of palming off stale goods. Fortunately a re-check of the retailers' own records confirmed the accuracy of the coding and delivery dates. A just sequel was the imposition of a heavy fine on the offenders and a re-shuffle of the staff responsible.

There are almost sufficient indications in a complainant's reaction to be able to judge the seriousness of the complaint before the offending material is produced. For instance, a great deal depends on whether the foodstuff is part eaten or is intact. Mould on an untouched pie is complained about with an air of resignation. A mouldy pie, partly consumed is accompanied by righteous indignation. But the disclosure of any inflexible material literally brings out the mettle of a complainant. Reported in 1961 as found in food for human consumption were a dozen articles which would have tested the internal economy of an ostrich. They ranged from panel pins, nails and nut and bolt to laminated plastic and hardboard.

The inexplicable appearance of a 5/16" nut and piece of bolt in a loaf meant an exhaustive inquisition at the bakery. Blame was finally attached to unimaginative workmen employed in fixing a new linen cover to the prover. Unable to unscrew a recalcitrant bolt they chopped off the head and failed to recover the inner end and nut which fell into a receptacle below. The prover having already been loaded with tins ready for the next batch of dough pieces, the metal was incorporated in the complainant's loaf. The profit from the sale of many loaves went into the £27 fine which the thoughtless workmen cost their employers.

Luncheon out was ruined for one person when she bit on a 5/8" panel pin. Having received an inconsiderate reply from the cafe staff she brought the matter to the notice of the health department. How this dangerous article came to be included in a meat pasty was never discovered but the misguided restaurateurs who could have settled the matter amicably on the spot were mulcted in the sum of £12. Whilst the bench took a serious view of the incident the department passed no comment on the possible danger to health as the object was a panel pin.

Faced with a choice between scrapping a cleaning method and suffering further complaints about their pies a firm of bakers decided to revise their process. Wire brushes used for cleaning dies and machine parts shed their 'bristles' one of which reappeared in a pie and caused the firm to receive a severe warning.

A 1" nail eroded by long immersion in raspberry syrup tinkled on to a dish from a tin of raspberries. The canners could not account for the metal having evaded the process's interception system at time of canning and received a severe warning for the default.

73,000 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. packets of butter blended from four different butters only one brand of which was packed in a wooden box and the one packet with a sliver of wood in it was sold to a Portsmouth citizen. This mischance, claimed the firm, was without precedent in their long history and a warning was given to them.

Repugnant extraneous matter of the live kind such as maggots stimulate the wrath of the public most of all, especially if the discovery consists of only half the specimen. The omnivorous larvae of the ubiquitous *Ephestia* moth were prominent again this year, making appearances in bagged flour, chocolate, figs, ground almonds, roasted peanuts, peppermint creams and raisins.

The incident of the peppermint creams was noteworthy. Five similar packets of this product were found in an infested condition at the place of sale. The coding records of the manufacturers revealed that the confectionery was produced in 1958 and had probably been on the shop shelf since some time in that year. The lax conduct of the shopkeeper could have cost dear in court but for this first fault a severe warning was recorded against the vendor.

As in previous years so 1961 did not lack its crop of mysteries.

One was the intriguing history of a jam sandwich which was bought from a multiple stores in the city. Shortly after purchase the customer found her purchase to be mouldy and brought it to the department in its carton. Reference to the producers brought the information that the code indicated that the sandwich was eight weeks old and further, that it had been delivered to a shop outside Portsmouth having no connection with the sellers. Needless to say the conflict of evidence was such that no further action was taken.

A lodger in a Portsmouth boarding-house with commendable courage told his landlady that she need get no more sausages for him to eat. Asked why, he pointed to the adhesive plaster dressing that had appeared from his sausage and thereby propounded a riddle which is still unsolved. The specimen was submitted to the public health department and in due course the sausage makers were given a portion of the offending material to help their inquiry as to its origin. The thoroughness of their research reflected their faith in the wholesomeness of their product. Comparison with adhesive dressings provided by the firm anywhere along the line from manufactory to retail shops failed to establish a similarity between the firm's first aid materials and the alien plaster. Neither was that type of plaster stocked by the suppliers from whom the sausage-makers obtained their surgical goods. Strangely enough the foreign plaster showed no indication of having been savaged by the knives of the mixing machine. Production of 1,500,000 sausages per month was the astronomical figure quoted by the defence when they claimed that a like complaint about their goods had never been made. Nevertheless the bench imposed a fine of £20 which together with the unwanted publicity must have made the unfortunate employers yearn to identify their careless employee who provided his own first aid material.

A similar occurrence was the advent of adhesive plaster dressing in a savoury meat rissole. This time however the origin was acknowledged. Honesty plus a previous clean sheet reduced this unpleasant offence to the category of a severe warning.

Apparently defying all physical properties a piece of glass accompanied the filling of strawberry jam into its jar which in due course found its way to a Portsmouth family's table. The fragment was lent to the manufacturers for research whereon it was found that it would not pass through the orifice of the filling machine. The technique of jar-watching and breakage removal seemed fool-proof but the bit of glass was a very material witness to show that once again an employee's attention had been distracted. A severe warning was entered against this firm.

Two unblemished histories were tarnished during the year.

A firm as familiar to Portsmouth citizens as is the Guildhall had over a century of business integrity marred by the sale of bacon with two live larvae in it. Less painful than the stigma on the firm was the moderate fine imposed.

The second firm attributed the enclosure of a beetle in one of their bread rolls to vibration from the Corporation's demolition work on surrounding premises. Ending its days in a housing programme clearance area the bakery had a history of 55 unblemished years and wished to close its existence without a conviction. The fact that even if the corporation provided the mixing the bakery provided the ingredients and the beetle meant that the bakery came down with a warning.

As an epilogue comes a commendation. The foregoing account of mishap and corruption is lightened by an illustration of the meticulous care given by one firm to their productions. Originating from the discovery of a dead wasp in bulk jam supplied to a school meals kitchen a reply to a complaint against a preserves manufactory management detailed its precautions against such happenings. Situated in the heart of a fruit producing area the factory was a natural target for hymenoptera. As a first line defence the perimeter of the factory was lined with containers filled with a powder attractive to wasps and which would be carried back to the next with lethal results to the population therein. All doors windows and other apertures were screened. The screening was painted daily with a powerful wasp-repellent. In addition to these physical barriers a war of attrition was declared and the surrounding countryside was scoured for wasps nests, a monetary reward being given for evidence of every nest destroyed. In one year over 400 wasp nests had been eliminated. Any wasp ingenious enough to evade such a blockade deserved to enter into the Valhalla of a 28lb. tin of jam. A warning was sent to the firm who certainly earned the let-off.

The following list catalogues the complaints for 1961:—

<u>Material or object</u>	<u>Found in</u>	<u>Action taken</u>
Piece of wood	Canned broad beans	None. Object proved to be part of bean pod
Fly	Marmalade	Warning letter
$\frac{5}{8}$ " panel pin	Pasty	Fined £10 plus £2 2s. 0d. costs
Larvae	Roasted peanuts	Fined £10 plus £3 3s. 0d. costs
Mould	Pork pie	Case dismissed
Piece of wire	Fruit cake	Fined £25 plus £2 2s. 0d. costs
Larvae	Bacon	Fined £5 plus £2 2s. 0d. costs
Oily dough	Bread	None
5/16" steal nut and panel bolt	Bread	Fined £25 plus £2 2s. 0d. costs
Mould	Pork pie	Warning letter
Nail	Fruit cake	Warning letter
Spider	Cheese	Warning letter
Bee	Tinned peaches	Warning letter
Mould	Jam sandwich	None

<u>Material or object</u>	<u>Found in</u>	<u>Action taken</u>
Mould	Tinned homogenised beef and vegetables	Warning letter
Chips of wood	Butter	Warning letter
Beetle	Bread roll	Warning letter
Wire	Meat pie	Severe warning
Mould	Pasty	Severe warning
Mould	Veal and ham pie	Warning letter
Flint	Malt loaf	None
Wasp	Jam	Warning letter
Mould	Veal, ham and egg pie	Severe warning
Mould	Pie	Fined £40 plus £2 2s. 0d. costs
Mould	Pie	Warning letter
Larvae	Peppermint cream	Severe warning
Mould	Sausage rolls	Severe warning
Maggots	Cooked chicken	Severe warning
Adhesive plaster	Savoury meatrissole	Severe warning
String	Doughnut	Severe warning
Adhesive plaster	Sausage	Fined £20 plus £3 3s. 0d. costs
Mould	Pork pie	Fined £30 plus £3 3s. 0d. costs
Mould	Beef croquettes	Warning letter
Mould	Pork pie	Warning letter
Mould	Pork pie	Fined £5 plus £9 2s. 6d. costs
Mould	Sausage rolls	Severe warning
Dirt	Bread	None
String	Meat patty	Severe warning
Carbon	Breakfast flakes	None. Proved to be result of cooking process
1" nail	Tinned raspberries	Severe warning
Mould	Cheese spread	Warning letter
Larvae	Chipolatas	Warning letter
Mould	Chocolate eclairs	Warning letter
Jute fibre	Finger roll	Fined £15 plus £3 3s. 0d. costs
Moth Larvae	Chocolate	Warning letter
Moth Larvae	Figs	Severe warning
Fly	Loaf	Fined £5 plus £5 5s. 0d. costs
Mould	Apple turnover	Warning letter
Mould	Veal and ham pie	Warning letter
Mould	Swiss roll	Warning letter
Mould	Apple tarts	Warning letter
Mould	Pork pie	Warning letter
Maggots	Raisins and ground almonds	Severe warning
Laminated plastic	Caramel	Warning letter
Moths and larvae	Flour	Severe warning
Glass	Strawberry jam	Severe warning
String	Currant bun	Case dismissed but proper case to bring
Hardboard	Custard tart	Fined £5 plus £4 4s. 0d. costs
Bay leaf	Chicken and veal pie	None
Steel wire	Sausage and chips	Warning letter
Mould	Sausages	Fined £5 plus costs
Wasp	Jam doughnut	None

UNFIT FOOD, ETC.

The fortuitous early lunch-hour of a public health inspector led to his taking a professional interest in the liver to figure in the menu. His trained eye picked out a typical T.B. nodule on the surface. The subsequent complaint ricocheted off the retailers who had a warranty, to the origin of the liver in Eire. Handled at Ministry level the international explanation was most unsatisfactory in that a statement was made that the lesion being contained in the tissue was understandably missed by the veterinary officer concerned. The fact was that the tubercular indication was on the external surface of the membrane and it is to be deplored that only the vigilance of the public health inspector prevented the diseased liver from being cooked and eaten,

Tinned ham, normal in appearance, but badly tainted, was the basis of a complaint made about pre-packed sandwiches bought in a multiple stores. The inspector's investigation unearthed a similar tin, blown and contents unfit. The incident proved useful in that fresh instructions went to the staff of this giant concern to test further hams not only by sight but by smell and if necessary by taste. A pertinent thought is, what happened to the many other sandwiches which were sold and must have been equally unpleasant?

A complaint raising an interesting question concerned the sale of sweets in miniature cartons which were exact replicas of casings used by well-known manufacturers of such varied things as dyes, mustard, custard powder, soap flakes. The point made was that becoming accustomed to eating sweets out of a dye-packet a child might easily consume dye from a real packet. Fortunately it was found that the particular line of goods criticised had been discontinued.

SUMMARY OF WORK REQUIRED BY NOTICES OF CONTRAVENTION OF FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1960

<i>Regulation No.</i>								<i>No of cases</i>
5	Insanitary premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
6	Cleanliness of equipment, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
8	Protection from contamination	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
9	Personal cleanliness (including smoking)			..	..	..	..	3
10	Carrying and wrapping of food	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
14	Sanitary conveniences	..	..	..	..	..	..	37
15	Supply of water	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
16	Facilities for washing hands	..	..	..	..	..	..	75
17	First aid materials	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
18	Accommodation for clothing, etc...		..	..	..	..	..	5
19	Facilities for washing food and equipment		..	..	..	..	..	19
21	Ventilation of food rooms	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
23	Cleanliness and repair of food rooms		..	..	..	..	..	53
24	Accumulation of refuse	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
26	Requirements as to stalls	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
								243
Notices complied with								141
No. of written notices								109
Verbal notices								294

HOUSING

Adherence to the 1957 list of priorities was the keynote of the year's activity. Due to overlap and some retrospective action the focus of attention was again on the fourth and fifth groups with some primary work on the sixth and last group.

These groups were:—

- (d) Melbourne Street area, West Street, Wiltshire Street.
- (e) Lancaster Road, Berkeley Street, Henrietta Street, Grosvenor Street area.
- (f) Buckland Street, Finsbury Street, Chapel Street area.

These groups were designated after survey and classification as follows :

- Group (d) Southsea No. 1 } 1960
- Southsea No. 2 }
- Southsea No. 3
- (e) Southsea No. 4
- Southsea No. 5
- Southsea No. 6
- Southsea No. 7

Official representations were made as follows:—

CLEARANCE AREAS

	<u>No. of houses</u>	<u>No. of families</u>	<u>No. of persons</u>
Southsea No. 3. Represented Health and Housing Committee on 14th December 1960. Council Minute 75/61, dated 10th January 1961.			
<i>Melbourne Street No. 1 Clearance Area</i>			
<i>Sackville Street No. 1 Clearance Area</i>			
Melbourne Street Nos. 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23 and 25, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36 and 38			
Sackville Street Nos. 3, 5 and 7, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14 and 16			
St. Vincent Street Nos. 51, 53, 55, 57, 59, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, 83, 85, 87, 89, 91, 93, 95 and 97			
TOTALS ..	50	52	143
<i>Sackville Street No. 2 Clearance Area</i>			
Melbourne Street Nos. 2, 4 and 6			
Middle Street Nos. 70, 72 and 92			
Sackville Street Nos. 11, 13, 15, 17, 19 and 21, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54 and 56			
South Street Nos. 1, 3 and 5			
West Street Nos. 71, 73, 75, 83, 85, 87, 89, 91, 93 and 95, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 98 and 100			
TOTALS ..	50	47	137
Southsea No. 4. Represented Health and Housing Committee on 15th March 1961. Council Minute 596/61 dated 11th April 1961			
<i>Berkeley Street No. 1 Clearance Area</i>			
<i>Cottage Grove No. 1 Clearance Area</i>			
Cottage Grove Nos. 1, 3 and 5			
TOTALS ..	3	7	19
<i>Somers Street No. 1 Clearance Area</i>			
Berkeley Street Nos. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19 and 21, 2a, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20 and 22			
Cottage Grove No. 19			
Cottage Lane Nos. 1 and 3, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18 and 20			
Henrietta Street Nos. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45 and 47			
Somers Road Nos. 1, 3, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19 and 21, 2, 4 and 6			
Somers Street Nos. 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 27a, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57, 59, 61 and 63, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36a, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48			
TOTALS ..	123	122	332
Southsea No. 5. Represented Health and Housing Committee on 19th April 1961. Council Minute 741/61, dated 9th May 1961			
<i>Durham Street No. 1 Clearance Area</i>			
Durham Street Nos. 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43 and 45			
Grosvenor Street Nos. 70, 72, 74, 76 and 78			
Radnor Street Nos. 14, 16, 18, 20 and 22			
TOTALS ..	53	52	156

	<u>No. of houses</u>	<u>No. of families</u>	<u>No. of persons</u>
<i>Middle Street No. 1 Clearance Area</i>			
Middle Street Nos. 53, 55, 57, 59, 61 and 63			
TOTALS ..	6	6	12
<i>St. James Road No. 1 Clearance Area</i>			
Radnor Street No. 2			
Sackville Street Nos. 29, 31, 33, 35 and 37			
St. James Road Nos. 57, 59, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69, 71 and 73, 58, 60, 62, 64, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82 and 84			
TOTALS ..	27	23	63
Southsea No. 6. Represented Health and Housing Committee on 21st June 1961. Council Minute 1,100/61, dated 11th July 1961			
<i>Waterloo Street No. 1 Clearance Area</i>			
<i>Grosvenor Street No. 1 Clearance Area</i>			
Grosvenor Street Nos. 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 44 and 46			
Hyde Park Road Nos. 90, 92, 94 and 98			
Waterloo Street Nos. 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39 and 41, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32			
Wellington Street Nos. 15, 17 and 19, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36 and 38			
TOTALS ..	70	72	183
<i>Grosvenor Street No. 2 Clearance Area</i>			
Grosvenor Street Nos. 50, 52, 54, 56, 58 and 60, 57, 59, 61 and 63			
TOTALS ..	10	11	32
Southsea No. 7. Represented Health and Housing Committee on 20th September 1961. Council Minute 1,465/61, dated 10th October 1961			
<i>Warwick Street No. 1 Clearance Area</i>			
<i>Grosvenor Street No. 3 Clearance Area</i>			
Grosvenor Street Nos. 3, 5, 7, 9, 11 and 13			
TOTALS ..	6	6	15
<i>Grosvenor Street No. 4 Clearance Area</i>			
Gloucester Street Nos. 2a, 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10			
Grosvenor Street Nos. 19, 21, 27, 29, 31 and 33			
TOTALS ..	12	10	21
<i>Grosvenor Street No. 5 Clearance Area</i>			
Grosvenor Street Nos. 39, 41, 43 and 45			
TOTALS ..	4	4	12
<i>Henrietta Street No. 1 Clearance Area</i>			
Cambridge Street Nos. 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 23, 24, 26, 28 and 30.			
Henrietta Street Nos. 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44			
TOTALS ..	25	28	85

These Clearance Areas were followed by Compulsory Purchase Orders, namely:—

Melbourne Street No. 1	Compulsory Purchase Order
Berkeley Street No. 1	do.
Durham Street No. 1	do.
Waterloo Street No. 1	do.
Warwick Street No. 1	do.

DECLARATION OF UNFITNESS ORDERS

None was made in 1961.

The following Public Enquiries were held:—

<u>Local Public Inquiry</u>	<u>Date held</u>	<u>Result</u>
City of Portsmouth (Clarendon Street No. 1) Compulsory Purchase Order 1960 CLARENDON STREET NO. 1 CLEARANCE AREA Clarendon Place Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 Clarendon Street Nos. 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27 and 29, 16, 18, 22, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, and 76 Nutfield Place Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14	3.1.61	Confirmed with modification
City of Portsmouth (Cobourg Street No. 1) Compulsory Purchase Order 1960 COBOURG STREET NO. 1 CLEARANCE AREA Cobourg Street Nos. 2 and 4 St. Johns Road Nos. 4 and 6 COBOURG STREET NO. 2 CLEARANCE AREA Cobourg Street Nos. 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19 and 21 COBOURG STREET NO. 3 CLEARANCE AREA Cobourg Street Nos. 31, 33, 35, 37, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56 and 58	21.2.1961	Confirmed 17.5.61
City of Portsmouth (Clarendon Street No. 1) Compulsory Purchase Order 1960 <i>Clearance Areas</i> CLARENDON STREET NO. 1 CLEARANCE AREA Clarendon Place Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 Clarendon Street Nos. 3, 5, 7, 9, 13, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47 and 49, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 22, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74 and 76 Nutfield Place Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14	3.1.1961	Confirmed 21.7. 1961 with modification
City of Portsmouth (Cobourg Street No. 1) Compulsory Purchase Order 1960 <i>Clearance Areas</i> COBOURG STREET NO. 2 CLEARANCE AREA Cobourg Street Nos. 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19 and 21 COBOURG STREET NO. 3 CLEARANCE AREA Cobourg Street Nos. 31, 33, 35, 37, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56 and 58	21.2.1961	Confirmed with modification

<u>Local Public Inquiry</u>	<u>Date held</u>	<u>Result</u>
City of Portsmouth (Cobourg Street No. 2) Compulsory Purchase Order 1960 <i>Clearance Areas</i> COBOURG STREET NO. 1 CLEARANCE AREA Cobourg Street Nos. 2 and 4 St. Johns Road Nos. 4 and 6	21.2.1961	Confirmed
City of Portsmouth (Oyster Street No. 2) Compulsory Purchase Order 1960 City of Portsmouth (Oyster Street No. 2) (Declaration of Unfitness) Order 1960 No. 42 Oyster Street	7.6.1961	Awaiting confirmation
City of Portsmouth (Wimpole Street No. 1) Compulsory Purchase Order 1960 <i>Clearance Area</i> WIMPOLE STREET NO. 1 CLEARANCE AREA Harley Street No. 39 Wimpole Street Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5	21.2.1961	Confirmed without modification 18.5.1961
City of Portsmouth (Park Street No. 1) Compulsory Purchase Order 1960 <i>Clearance Areas</i> LANDPORT STREET NO. 1 CLEARANCE AREA Hampshire Street Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Landport Street Nos. 2, 4 and 6, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13 and 15 St. Pauls Road Nos. 43, 45, 47, 49, 55 and 57 ST. PAULS ROAD NO. 1 CLEARANCE AREA Hampshire Street Nos. 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 28, 30 and 32 St. Pauls Road Nos. 61, 63, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, 83, 85, 87 and 89 ST. VINCENT STREET NO. 1 CLEARANCE AREA Colpoy Street Nos. 1, 3, 5, 7 and 9 Park Street Nos. 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19 21, 23 and 25, 16, 18, 20, 22 and 24 St. Pauls Road Nos. 80, 82, 84, 86 and 88 St. Vincent Street Nos. 38, 40, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68 and 70 Wiltshire Street Nos. 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, and 44 ST. VINCENT STREET NO. 2 CLEARANCE AREA St. Vincent Street Nos. 74 and 76 WILTSHIRE STREET NO. 1 CLEARANCE AREA Wiltshire Street Nos. 2, 4, 10, 12, 14, 16 and 18 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25 and 27	18.7.1961	Confirmed 4.8.1961 with modification

<u>Local Public Inquiry</u>	<u>Date held</u>	<u>Result</u>
City of Portsmouth (St. Vincent Street No. 1) Compulsory Purchase Order 1961 <i>Clearance Areas</i> MELBOURNE STREET NO. 1 CLEARANCE AREA Hyde Park Road Nos. 6/8 (also known as 1 St. Vincent Street), 10, 12, 14, 18, 22, 24 and 26 Lansdowne Street Nos. 1, 3, 5, 7 and 9 Melbourne Place Nos. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9 and 11, 2 (also known as 21a, St. Vincent Street), 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18 and 20 Melbourne Street Nos. 27, 29, 31, 33, 33a, 35, 37, 39 and 41, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88 and 90 St. Vincent Street Nos. 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 23, 25, 27, 29, 33, 35, 39, 41, 43, 45 and 47, 2, 4, 6, 12, 14, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34 and 36 Wiltshire Street Nos. 37, 39, 41, 43, 45 and 47 WALTHAM STREET NO. 1 CLEARANCE AREA Waltham Street Nos. 17, 19 and 21 WILTSHIRE STREET NO. 2 CLEARANCE AREA Wiltshire Street Nos. 29 and 31	17.10 1961	Awaiting Confirmation
City of Portsmouth (Melbourne Street No. 1) Compulsory Purchase Order 1961 <i>Clearance Areas</i> SACKVILLE STREET NO. 1 CLEARANCE AREA Melbourne Street Nos. 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23 and 25, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36 and 38 Sackville Street Nos. 3, 5 and 7, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, and 16 St. Vincent Street Nos. 51, 53, 55, 57, 59, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, 83, 85, 87, 89, 91, 93, 95 and 97 SACKVILLE STREET NO. 2 CLEARANCE AREA Melbourne Street Nos. 2, 4 and 6 Middle Street Nos. 70, 72 and 92 Sackville Street Nos. 11, 13, 15, 17, 19 and 21, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, and 56 South Street Nos. 1, 3 and 5 West Street Nos. 71, 73, 75, 83, 87, 89, 91, 93 and 95, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 98 and 100	31.10.61	Awaiting confirmation
Orders Confirmed by Ministry of Housing and Local Government		
Guildford Street No. 1 C.P.O. 3. 1. 1961	with modification	
Holloway Street No. 1 C.P.O. 5.4.1961	with modification	
Northam Street No. 1 C.P.O. 23.3.1961	with modification	
St. John's Road No. 1 C.P.O. 15.2. 1961	without modification	
Cobourg Street No. 1 C.P.O. 17.5. 1961	confirmed with modification	
Cobourg Street No. 2 C.P.O. 16.5. 1961	confirmed without modification	
Wimpole Street No. 1 C.P.O. 18.5.1961	confirmed without modification	
Park Street No. 1 C.P.O. 30.11.1961	confirmed with modification	

SLUM CLEARANCE

As the foregoing action was in process, field work, part retrospective owing to extension of original areas, was proceeding in the following streets:—

Aldwell Street, Alexandra Place, Arnaud Street, Arthur Street, Blackfriars Road, Buckland Street, Cambridge Street, Chapel Street, Cottage Grove, East Street, Finsbury Street, Forbury Road, Green Road, Henry Road, Hyde Park Road, James Street, Lower Forbury Road, Margate Road, Omega Street, Osborne Street, Port Royal Place, Port Royal Street, Raglan Street, School Lane, Seymour Street, Somers Road, Sultan Road, Upper East Street, Washington Road, Wellington Place.

No of Inspections	..	..	..	1,581
No. of Visits	..	..	..	2,675
No. of Inspections <i>re</i> Demolitions	..			1,603

A.1. HOUSES DEMOLISHED	<i>Houses demolished</i>	<i>Displaced during year</i>	
		<i>Persons</i>	<i>Families</i>
In Clearance Areas:			
(1) Houses unfit for human habitation ..	370	918	314
(2) Houses included by reason of bad arrangement, etc.	1	8	3
(3) Houses on land acquired under Section 43(2) Housing Act, 1957	71	238	69
Not in Clearance Areas			
(4) As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 16 or Section 17(1) Housing Act, 1957	16	48	14
(5) Local authority owned houses certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health	14	48	16
(6) Houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under local Acts ..	Nil	Nil	Nil
(7) Unfit houses included in unfitness orders ..	17	39	15
A.2. Number of dwelling included above which were previously reported as closed ..	10	Nil	Nil
<hr/>			
B.			
UNFIT HOUSES CLOSED			
(8) Under Sections 16(4), 17(1) and 35(1), Housing Act, 1957	46	134	34
(9) Under Sections 17(3) and 26, Housing Act, 1957	Nil	Nil	Nil
(10) Parts of buildings closed under Section 18, Housing Act, 1957	Nil	Nil	Nil
<hr/>			
C.			
UNFIT HOUSES MADE FIT AND HOUSES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE REMEDIED		<i>By Owner</i>	<i>By Local Authority</i>
(11) After informal action by local authority		759	—
(12) After formal notice under Acts—			
(a) Public Health Acts		341	5
(b) Sections 9 and 16 Housing Act, 1957		Nil	Nil
(13) Under Section 24, Housing Act, 1957		Nil	—

D. UNFIT HOUSES IN TEMPORARY USE (Housing Act 1957)						Number of houses (1)	Number of separate dwellings contained in column (1) (2)
Position at End of Year							
(14) Retained for temporary accommodation—							
(a) under Section 48						Nil	Nil
(b) under Section 17(2)						Nil	Nil
(c) under Section 46						Nil	Nil
(15) Licensed for temporary occupation Under Sections 34 or 53						Nil	—
E. PURCHASE OF HOUSES BY AGREEMENT						Number of houses (1)	Number of occupants of houses in column (1) (2)
(16) Houses in clearance areas other than those included in confirmed clearance orders or compulsory purchase orders, purchased in the year						22	55

RENT ACT, 1957

Period Covered by return — 1st January 1961 – 31st December 1961

PART 1. APPLICATIONS FOR CERTIFICATES OF DISREPAIR

1.	Number of applications for certificates	..	..	..	..	..	19
2.	Number of decisions not to issue certificates	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
3.	Number of decisions to issue certificates	..	..	..	..	..	11
	(a) In respect of some but not all defects	..	..	..	..	..	6
	(b) In respect of all defects	..	..	..	..	..	5
4.	Number of undertakings given by landlords under Paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	..	..	..	..	..	2
5.	Number of undertakings refused by L.A. under proviso to Paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
6.	Number of certificates issued	..	..	..	..	..	11

PART II. APPLICATION FOR CANCELLATION OF CERTIFICATES

7.	Applications by landlords to L.A. for cancellation	..	..	..	..	3
8.	Objections by tenants to cancellation of certificates	..	..	..	..	2
9.	Decisions by L.A. to cancel in spite of tenants' objections	..	..	..	..	1
10.	Certificates cancelled by L.A.	..	..	..	..	4

PERSONS INADEQUATELY HOUSED

Housing applications dealt with in Public Health Department	..	..	1,462
Housing applications referred to public health inspectors for further inquiries	..	..	174

INSPECTION OF PREMISES, ETC.

Dwelling houses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,202
New Dwelling houses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	730
Common lodging houses		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Tents, sheds, caravans, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	120
Verminous premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	243
Houseboats	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Offensive trades (4 Merry Row), (1 Princes Place)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Smoke and colour tests to old drains				..	..	..	..	..	82
Tests to new drains	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	124
Sewers and drains	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	724
Permitted numbers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,275
Underground rooms	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
Power factories	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	753
Non-power factories	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50
Building sites	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	44
Work-places	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Outworkers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	143
Agricultural workers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Nursery schools and child minders			..	..	..	..	..	..	35
Nursing homes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26
Shops Act 1960	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Cinemas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50
Theatres, funfairs, circuses and clubs				..	..	..	..	..	14
Old peoples homes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Rent Act 1957	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34
Swimming and paddling pools and beaches					..	..	..	..	44
Rodent control	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	155
Farms	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Air Raid shelters	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Hospitals	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Tips and refuse accumulations			..	..	..	..	..	..	76
Formal applications for discretionary grants					..	..	..	..	107
Formal applications for standard grants	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	86
Informal applications for discretionary grants					..	..	..	..	256
Informal applications for standard grants	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	218
Completed certificates for discretionary grants					..	..	..	..	92
Completed certificates for standard grants	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	76
Loan visits	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Sewer swabs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
Chalk-pits	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Hairdressers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	450
Schools	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
Public conveniences	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	133
Re water supply	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42
Hotels	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29
Re air pollution	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38
Re flooding	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	117
Re smells	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	139
Re bonfires	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5

<i>Re</i> infestations (flies, beetles, etc.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	215
Sikh homes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Exhumations	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
<i>Re</i> poison plants	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
<i>Re</i> demolitions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,603
Housing Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,581

INSPECTION OF FOOD PREMISES

School meal kitchens	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24
Milk and dairies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	205
Ice cream (retailers)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	76
Ice cream manufacturers and depots	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	51
Tripe boilers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Bakeries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29
Sugar boilers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Fish fryers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	103
Fishmongers (wet and retail)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	109
Fish wholesalers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Restaurants, cafes, factory canteens, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	784
Sweet shops	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	142
Greengrocers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	329
Grocery	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	689
Butchers (retail)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	316
Butchers (wholesalers)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Bread and cake shops	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	91
Sausages and cooked meat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	72
Preserved food premises—Section 16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37
Shellfish vendors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Soft drink manufacturers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Market stalls and vans	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,354
Potato crisp manufacturers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Breweries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
Public houses and Off-licences	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34

OTHER ACTION *re* FOOD

Building plans <i>re</i> food premises examined	..	..	..	..	..	..	21
Meat and food inspections	..	..	..	..	..	..	90

VISITS

To dwelling houses <i>re</i> notices, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,049
To factories <i>re</i> notices, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	23
<i>Re</i> Housing Act	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,737
C.P.O. census	..	..	..	..	..	..	554
Obstructed and defective sewers and drains	..	..	..	..	..	..	561
Rodent infested premises (not included in Rodent report)	..	..	..	..	..	..	70
Revisits in connection with Rent Act 1957	..	..	..	..	..	..	64
Abortive visits	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,521
New buildings	..	..	..	..	..	..	599
Verminous premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	153
<i>Re</i> Air pollution	..	..	..	..	..	..	65
Public houses	..	..	..	..	..	..	18

Noise	24
Miscellaneous	209
Discretionary and standard grants	777
<i>Re</i> food complaints	181

INVESTIGATIONS

Recorded complaints in register	2,721
Smoke nuisances and observations	26
Infectious diseases	201
Suspected typhoid and typhoid carriers	4
Suspected smallpox and contacts	14
Other contacts of infectious diseases	23
Food poisoning, D. and V. dysentery, etc.	110
Council houses applications, etc.	177
Radioactive source	7
Complaints <i>re</i> food	83
Noise	23
Rodent infestation and complaints	42
Sewer swabbing	11
Insect infestations	314
Swimming and paddling pool water	36
Insect infestation	92

NOTICES AND NOTIFICATIONS

Abatement notices (Public Health Acts 1936 and 1961)	467
Letter forms <i>re</i> defects (intimation notices)	757
Letters requesting work without further delay	67
Letters requesting work in 7 days	143
Letters requesting work forthwith	22
Notice of intention to enter buildings	16
Dangerous structures	29
Obstructed or defective sewers	64
Factories Act—formal	—
Factories Act—informal	41
Factories Act—verbal	57
Food hygiene regulations	109
Food hygiene regulations—verbal	294
Occupation certificates	350
Completion certificates for Standard Grants	76

LOCAL LAND CHARGES

Searches against properties	3,862
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REPORT ON RODENT CONTROL

No. of Complaints received	1,581
No of Premises Visited during Survey	7,891
TOTAL			9,472

NO. OF PREMISES TREATED BY LOCAL AUTHORITY .. 2,547

comprising: 1,881 private dwelling houses
 335 business premises (including 11 naval establishments)
 331 local authority premises

4 major infestations and 1,174 minor infestations of rats; 1,369 minor infestations of mice received the 2,547 treatments.

3,231 of the 4,245 manholes in the City sewers were baited in two treatments during the year, excellent results being obtained. The untreated manholes were found to be free from rats, surcharged or fast flowing.

LOCAL AUTHORITY FLATS

A considerable increase in the number of inspection chambers in the drainage systems of council owned flats has occurred through the carrying out of the housing redevelopment programme in the past few years. Each chamber is treated twice yearly.

REFUSE TIPS, SEWAGE DISPOSAL STATIONS, DOCKS, FORESHORES AND ALLOTMENTS

Received treatment either twice a year or as thought necessary.

BRITISH RAILWAYS

A complaint from the above authority of rodents affecting the permanent way was successfully dealt with, no further complaint having been made since the treatment was undertaken.

EDUCATION COMMITTEE PREMISES

All premises were visited and treated as necessary.

R.N. ESTABLISHMENTS

The contract between the City Council and the Director of Navy contracts continued during 1961 when treatments were successfully carried out at the following Admiralty property:—

A.S.W.E., Portsdown; A.S.W.E., Eastney; R.N. Barracks; R.M. Barracks; H.M.S. Excellent; H.M.S. Phoenix; R.N. Wireless Station, Horsea Island; Duchess of Kent Barracks; P. and R.T. School, Pitt Street; Tipnor Range and Fort Southwick.

The principal poison used was *Warfarin No. 5*.

For sewer treatment *Warfarin No. 5*, mixed with *Para-Nitophenol* as a mould inhibitor was used.

REPORT ON CLEANSING

I am indebted to the Manager of the Cleansing and Haulage Department for the following report on the Cleansing Service during the year:

In the refuse collection service, 1961 saw the completion of the change-over from the relay system to the single vehicle system. The changeover took place without undue inconvenience to the householders and resulted in the daily rounds usually being completed during normal working hours. Test weighings of refuse took place regularly during the year and showed again an increase in bulk but reduced density.

The vehicle replacement programme, whereby the side loading refuse collection vehicles were replaced by the rear loading machines with compression, was also completed.

Further purchases of the large type refuse containers were made to meet the growing demand for these at flats, factories and public buildings. Five vehicles were engaged in collection of these containers. Controlled tipping continued at Great Salterns, three mechanical shovels carrying out work of levelling and covering the tip.

Seventy-eight manual and five mechanical sweepers maintained a high standard of street cleansing during 1961. A programme of grouting in the Southsea area was carried out in an attempt to improve the perennial problem of weeds.

PORT HEALTH AUTHORITY

Public Health Department,
1 Western Parade,
Portsmouth.

To the Chairman and Members of the Port Health Authority.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Report on the work of the Port Health Authority of Portsmouth during the year 1961.

SECTION I—STAFF

TABLE A

Name of Officer	Nature of appointment	Date of appointment	Qualifications	Any other appointments held
P. G. ROADS	Port Medical of Officer Health	1.9.59	M.D., D.P.H.	Medical Officer of Health and Principal School Medical Officer, City of Portsmouth.
W. F. APPLETON	Chief Port Health Inspector	1.1.52	F.R.S.H., F.A.P.H.I.	Chief Public Health Inspector, City of Portsmouth.

Address and Telephone Number of Medical Officer of Health:

Official: 1 WESTERN PARADE, PORTSMOUTH 22251, Ext. 144.

Private: 8 BURBIDGE GROVE, SOUTHSEA, PORTSMOUTH 33325.

SECTION II—AMOUNT OF SHIPPING ENTERING THE DISTRICT DURING THE YEAR

TABLE B

Ships from	Number	Tonnage	Number Inspected		Number of ships reported as having, or having had during the voyage, infectious disease on board
			By the Medical Officer of Health	By the Health Inspector	
Foreign Ports ..	389	93,660	2	49	—
Coastwise * ..	4,600	942,018	—	59	—
TOTAL ..	4,989	1,035,678	2	108	—

* Includes local traffic between Southampton, Isle of Wight and Portsmouth.

SECTION III—CHARACTER OF SHIPPING AND TRADE DURING THE YEAR

TABLE C

There was no passenger traffic during the year.

Cargo Traffic. The principal imports were coal, cement, stone, oil, timber, glassware, building materials, tomatoes, onions, potatoes, cauliflower, citrus fruits, apples, pears, peaches, nuts, chocolate and general cargo traffic from France, Italy, Holland, Belgium, Germany, Sweden, Finland, Norway, North Africa, Spain and Channel Islands.

The principal exports were pitch, machinery, scrap iron, fertilisers, oxide, barley and general cargo.

SECTION IV—INLAND BARGE TRAFFIC

There is no inland barge traffic.

SECTION V—WATER SUPPLY

No change.

SECTION VI—PUBLIC HEALTH (SHIPS) REGULATIONS, 1952

No change.

SECTION VII—SMALLPOX

- (1) Cases of smallpox are removed to the smallpox hospital at Weyhill, near Andover.
- (2) Cases are conveyed by the Portsmouth Municipal Ambulance Service, the vaccinal state of the ambulance crews being: 36 vaccinated in 1961; 3 in 1957 and 7 not known.
- (3) The smallpox consultant is Dr. I. M. McLachlan, Physician Superintendent, Priorsdean Hospital, Portsmouth (Tel. 22331).
- (4) Facilities for laboratory diagnosis of smallpox exist, by arrangement with the Portsmouth and Isle of Wight Area Pathological Service, at the Central Laboratory, Priorsdean Hospital, Portsmouth.

SECTION VIII—VENEREAL DISEASE

No change.

SECTION IX—CASES OF NOTIFIABLE AND OTHER INFECTIOUS DISEASES ON SHIPS

TABLE D

Category	Disease	Number of cases during the year		Number of ships concerned
		Passengers	Crew	
Cases landed from ships from foreign ports . .	—	—	—	—
Cases which have occurred on ships from foreign ports, but have been disposed of before arrival	—	—	—	—
Cases landed from other ships	—	—	—	—

SECTION X—OBSERVATIONS ON THE OCCURRENCE OF MALARIA IN SHIPS

No malaria occurred in ships during the year.

SECTION XI—MEASURES TAKEN AGAINST SHIPS INFECTED WITH OR SUSPECTED FOR PLAGUE

No plague or suspected plague occurred in ships during the year.

SECTION XII—MEASURES AGAINST RODENTS IN SHIPS FROM FOREIGN PORTS

- (1) Vessels arriving from abroad are examined periodically by the Port Health Inspector. Rat disinfestation is carried out by the Rodent Control Section of the Health Department in the port area.
- (2) Bacteriological or pathological examination of rodents can be carried out at the Central Laboratory, Priorsdean Hospital; none was examined during the year.

- (3) The Port is not approved for the deratting of ships and, by agreement with Southampton Port Health Authority, this is undertaken by them. 11 deratting exemption certificates were issued during the year.
- (4) When necessary, rat guards are placed on ropes between ships and quays.

TABLE E

Rodents destroyed during the year in ships from foreign ports:

Category	Number
Black rats	—
Brown rats	—
Species not known	—
Sent for examination	—
Infected with plague	—

TABLE F

Deratting Certificates and Deratting Exemption Certificates issued during the year for ships from foreign ports.
(Not applicable)

SECTION XIII—INSPECTION OF SHIPS FOR NUISANCES

TABLE G

Inspections and Notices

Nature and Number of Inspections	Notices served		Result of serving Notices
	Statutory Notices	Other Notices	
Primary 75	—	19	—
Others 33	—	—	—
TOTAL 108	—	19	19 complied with

SECTION XIV—PUBLIC HEALTH (SHELLFISH) REGULATIONS, 1934 AND 1948
No change.

SECTION XV—MEDICAL INSPECTION OF ALIENS (APPLICABLE ONLY TO PORTS APPROVED FOR THE LANDING OF ALIENS)
(Not applicable)

SECTION XVI—MISCELLANEOUS
No change.

I desire to express my thanks to the Queen’s Harbour Master and H.M. Collector of Customs and their staff for their cordial co-operation and valuable assistance during the year, and to record my appreciation of the excellent service rendered by the Chief Port Health Inspector.

I have the honour to be, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,

P. G. ROADS,

26th February, 1962,

Medical Officer of Health,
City and Port of Portsmouth.

REPORT OF THE PUBLIC ANALYST

THE PUBLIC ANALYST'S DEPARTMENT
TRAFALGAR PLACE,
CLIVE ROAD,
PORTSMOUTH

To the Chairman and Members of the Health and Housing Committee.

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report on the work carried out in my department during the year ending 31st December, 1961.

The total number of samples submitted for examination was 3,643.

These may be summarised as follows:—

Food and Drugs Act	1,540
Designated Milk	398
Ice Cream (hygienic quality)	36
City Water	8
Swimming Bath Water and Sea Water	207

SAMPLES EXAMINED FOR:—

Borough of Gosport	215
Isle of Wight County Council	165
Fareham Urban District Council	147
Havant and Waterloo Urban District Council	189
Other Local Authorities	65
Portsmouth Corporation Departments	362
Miscellaneous	311
TOTAL	3,643

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION TESTS:—

Daily Sulphur Dioxide	924
Daily Smoke	924
Rain Gauges	23

Of the 1,540 samples purchased in the City of Portsmouth for analysis under the Food and Drugs Act, 44 (equal to 2.9 per cent.) were found to be adulterated, incorrectly labelled or otherwise unsatisfactory.

I am glad to take this opportunity of expressing my appreciation of the efficient and loyal service of the technical and clerical staff and the valuable co-operation of the Sampling Officer.

I am, Mr. Chairman and Members,

Your obedient servant,

A. L. WILLIAMS,

Public Analyst.

MILK

427 samples of ordinary milk and 86 samples of Channel Island Milk were examined during the year and all were found to be free from added colour and preservative.

The sources of the samples were as follows:—

374 from retailers selling to the public in pint bottles and cartons.

89 from farmers delivering to local dairies.

50 from deliveries of one-third pint bottles to various schools

ORDINARY MILK

All samples of school milks were satisfactory with the exception of four samples which were deficient in solids not fat. These samples were shown to be free from added water and these deficiencies were therefore due to the condition of the cows.

One sample of bottled milk from a retailer contained extraneous water. Investigation was carried out by the local authority in whose area the dairy was situated and a satisfactory explanation was given. 4 bottled milks were deficient in solids not fat.

4 cartoned raw T.T. milks were deficient in solids not fat and one in milk fat but in all cases there was no evidence of tampering.

89 samples from farmers were derived from 35 herds. Analysis showed that 3 herds were producing milk of inferior quality — 14 samples being deficient in solids not fat. The cows were responsible for the poor quality; the samples were free from added water and there was no evidence of abstraction of cream. One farmer was visited by the Ministry's Advisory Service and the condition of the cows, feeding and management were investigated.

From a daily consignment of 8 churns (about 75 gallons) from one farmer two churns (20 gallons) on one day and one churn (10 gallons) on the next day were found to contain added water (from 4 to 10 per cent.) Satisfactory samples were obtained after the farmer was informed that his milk had been sampled and he was subsequently fined £30 with two guineas costs.

The monthly variation in the quality of the milk sold to the public is indicated in the following table:—

Month	% Fat	% Solids-not-Fat	% Total Solids	No. of Samples examined
January	3·66	8·76	12·42	25
February	3·67	8·85	12·52	24
March	3·60	8·50	12·10	21
April	3·48	8·64	12·12	13
May	3·74	8·69	12·43	30
June	3·76	8·68	12·44	30
July	3·71	8·62	12·33	24
August	3·69	8·70	12·39	38
September ..	3·74	8·66	12·40	41
October	3·85	8·78	12·63	43
November ..	3·87	8·73	12·60	28
December ..	3·80	8·64	12·44	21
Average 1961 ..	3·73	8·70	12·43	338
„ 1960 ..	3·73	8·62	12·35	283
„ 1959 ..	3·73	8·65	12·38	295

CHANNEL ISLAND MILK

86 samples were examined from retailers selling to the public in one pint bottles. All these samples were satisfactory containing at least 4.0 per cent. of milk fat as required by law.

The superior quality of the Channel Island Milk sold to the public has been maintained:—

				<i>Average fat per cent. in mixed milk from one pint bottles</i>	
				<i>Channel Island Milk</i>	<i>Ordinary Milk</i>
1960 ..	..	..	..	4.53	3.73
1961	..	..	..	4.50	3.73

HYGIENIC QUALITY OF MILK

In 1961, 398 samples of milk were tested for hygienic quality. 6 samples from 2 dairies failed the methylene blue test which measures the keeping quality of milk. The dairies were informed and further samples were satisfactory.

All samples passed the phosphatase test which measures the efficiency of the pasteurisation process.

ICE CREAM

NUTRITIVE QUALITY

23 samples were examined for nutritive quality and all proved to be satisfactory.

Analysis indicates that most manufacturers now market a product which is superior in fat content to the legal requirement (minimum 5 per cent.) as shown below:—

<i>Fat per cent. by weight</i>				<i>Number of Manufacturers</i>
Less than 5%	..	..	..	0
5.0%—7.9%	..	..	..	3
8.0%—9.9%	..	..	..	5
10.0% and over	..	..	..	5

No samples of dairy ice cream were taken.

HYGIENIC QUALITY

Of the 36 samples examined 6 were found to be unsatisfactory or inferior from a hygienic (bacteriological) viewpoint.

The following table gives the results of all samples together with those for the previous two years:—

		1961	1960	1959
Satisfactory	Grade 1 ..	61% } 83%	75% } 89%	55% } 77%
Satisfactory	Grade 2 ..	22% }	14% }	22% }
Inferior	Grade 3 ..	6%	8%	13%
Unsatisfactory	Grade 4 ..	11%	3%	10%

As in other years, manufacturers and retailers have willingly co-operated to provide a minimum of handling of ice cream,

FOODS OTHER THAN MILK

CONTAMINATION WITH COPPER

Six samples of Ground Cinnamon contained from 50 to 450 parts per million of copper, whereas the Food Standard Committee's Report suggests a maximum limit of 20 parts per million.

The importer considered that this contamination probably originated from the copper spraying of neighbouring tea plants in the country of origin (Seychelles) since no copper or copper alloys were used in the grinding process. He suggested that a more lenient limit could be applied to spices in view of the limits suggested for other foods by the report.

The matter was referred to the Ministry and to the Food Manufacturers' Federation.

LABELLING OFFENCES

28 samples of prepacked foods were criticised for failing to comply with the requirements of the Labelling of Food Order.

EMULSIFIED SHORTENING

A number of samples of cake and pudding mixtures included in the list of ingredients on the label the phrase 'emulsified shortening'. Technically, the emulsifiers used should be declared separately in its appropriate place in the list of ingredients.

However, many of these emulsifiers have complex chemical names having little or no meaning to the average housewife. In view of subsequent legislation on emulsifiers (1962) it now appears likely that at the next amendment of the Labelling of Food Order, provision will be made for these substances.

FLAVOURED MILK

A sample of flavoured milk claimed to be prepared from pasteurised milk. The phosphatase test indicated that the milk contained a considerable proportion of raw milk. In addition, the name and address and list of ingredients on the label were also incomplete. The manufacturer agreed to amend the label, omitting all reference to pasteurised milk.

FRUIT JUICE

A Vitamin claim in connection with a can of Apple and Orange Fruit Juice failed to give the statement of vitamin content in the prescribed manner, the total weight of vitamin C in the can being given instead of amount per fluid ounce.

To a normal purchaser, this could be quite misleading as the can contained a total of 16 fluid ounces.

OTHER CRITISISMS

Label failed to identify the packer or labeller

Ingredients not disclosed in the order of proportion by weight

Lard, instant coffee, sardines, instant potato crackers, flavoured milk drink, orange drink, jam, honey, cherries in syrup.

Glaze cherries, apple and orange fruit juice, creamed rice, blanc-mange powder, flavoured milk drink, trifle mixture, nutmeg, flavoured compound, cut mixed peel.

DRUGS

During the year, 92 samples of drugs and medicinal preparations were examined and 4 were criticised.

Two further samples of the failure to disclose the precautionary notice on Borated Zinc and Starch Dusting Powder were met with during the year. As the law stands, however, no action can be taken by a local authority and both these samples were referred to the Ministry of Health.

All the six packets in a sample of Seidlitz Powders were overweight. The matter was taken up with the supplier and an undertaking to keep a closer check on machine weighing in the future was made.

A sample of Borax and Honey was erroneously labelled B.P.C.

SWIMMING POOL WATERS

Throughout the summer months, regular bacteriological and chemical testing of the swimming pools and paddling pools was undertaken.

Chlorination has in all cases produced water of acceptable quality for bathing purposes even under conditions of high bathing load.

Advice was given on the running of two open air swimming pools attached to schools in order to produce hygienic conditions in the pool at all times.

CITY WATER SUPPLY

Chlorination in the City Water Supply has been adequately controlled throughout the year and a very high standard of bacteriological purity has been maintained. The water, as supplied to the consumer, was free from metallic contamination.

Complaints of abnormal taste and odour causing sickness were investigated but were not confirmed.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

The continuance of daily volumetric sulphur dioxide and smoke tests indicated that the City as a whole is free from any significant pollution.

However, complaints were received from residents in the vicinity of the gas works at Hilsea where unpleasant smells and discolouration of paintwork occurred. Testing at the Airport, adjoining the gas works, in the direction of the prevailing wind for eighteen months indicated that at a height of about 20 feet no abnormal amounts of sulphur dioxide or dust occurred. Unpleasant smells were noted on occasions and hydrogen sulphide was detected accounting for the discolouration of brass and paintwork. However, the Alkali Works Inspector made a thorough inspection but after a few modifications had been made, no further improvement was possible.

CHANGES IN LEGISLATION

During the year two new regulations were introduced.

THE LEAD IN FOOD REGULATIONS:

“Following the recommendation of the Food Standards Committee these regulations specify maximum limits of lead in food. In general, the limit for solid food is 2 parts per million and for beverages 0.2 parts per million. Variations from these limits are made in special cases, in particular, foods which contain more than the limit in the natural state and also those foods of which the amount likely to be consumed at any one time is small. On the other hand, where commercial practice has shown that lower limits can be easily attained, the limits for particular foods have been made more stringent.”

LABELLING OF FOOD (AMENDMENT) REGULATION:

“All wines made wholly from grape juice are now exempted from a declaration of strength whereas previously only wines fermented in the district of origin of the juice were exempt.”

As in previous years, draft regulations have been circulated to both Public Analysts and Food Manufacturers for comment and criticism. During 1961, the subjects of these proposals were Bread and Flour, Emulsifiers and Stabilisers, Preservatives, and Soft Drinks.

OTHER FOOD AND DRUG AUTHORITIES

Acting in the capacity of official Public Analyst, the following sample were examined for neighbouring authorities:—

<i>Samples Submitted:</i>	<i>Isle of Wight</i>	<i>Gosport</i>	<i>Fareham</i>	<i>Havant</i>
Food and Drugs ..	164	215	147	189
Unsatisfactory ..	18	10	7	15
Per cent. unsatisfactory	11%	4.7%	4.8%	7.9%

Some of these foods being sold throughout the area are consequently of interest to Portsmouth. Typical examples are the following:—

ISLE OF WIGHT

Two samples of chocolate rolls were found to contain about $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. dry fat free cocoa whereas the normally accepted standard is not less than 3 per cent. Both Manufacturers were advised to increase the cocoa content.

A complaint of unpleasant taste in an ice lolly was traced to the presence of a small proportion of calcium chloride, the main constituent of the freezing bath.

GOSPORT

A cold and 'flu mixture claimed on the label to contain the main medicinal properties of the fruit (lemons) whereas no ascorbic acid was present. On investigation it was found that the ascorbic acid, which was originally in the formulation, was discontinued because of its lack of stability. The fact that this omission affected the above claim was completely overlooked.

A sample of Halibut Liver Oil was also found to be very low in Vitamin A (1,700 units compared with not less than 3,750) but examination indicated that this deficiency was probably due to poor storage and that the original Vitamin A content had been satisfactory. A repeat formal sample could not be obtained and, in fact, the date marking on the packet had been exceeded by nearly two years.

FAREHAM

Of the unsatisfactory samples, two were milk with small deficiencies of fat, one was a crust of bread containing a piece of string and the remainder were labelling offences.

HAVANT

The generic descriptions 'emulsified shortening' and 'stabilisers' were the subject of adverse comment in seven samples.

A sample of preserved plums contained 17 parts per million of lead whereas a reasonable limit would be 2 parts per million. This limit, in fact, being a statutory requirement from April 1962. The Portuguese authorities were contacted with a view to tracing and eliminating this contamination.

FEES

Fees charged for miscellaneous samples together with the fees for work carried out under official appointments to neighbouring authorities amounted to a total of £2,746 for the year ending 31st December, 1961.

MISCELLANEOUS

A wide variety of problems reach the department from many sources under this heading.

126 specimens were submitted by the Coroners for Portsmouth, South Hampshire and the Isle of Wight; they were associated with 42 inquests and the analytical work included search for barbiturates, alcohol, salicylic acid, sodium cyanide, sodium carbonate, dimethoate, phenacetin and strychnine.

137 samples of various foods were examined for the School Meals Service. Two samples of pork sausages were of borderline meat content and the supplier was informed. A sample of coconut was found to be rancid and contained mould hyphae. A wasp was found embedded in a can of jam but a satisfactory report on the hygienic conditions at the factory was supplied by the Health Department of the Rural District in which the factory was situated. Dried peas were contaminated with mould and advice on storage was given to the School kitchen concerned. A complaint of an unattractive odour from a meat pie prepared from fresh meat was investigated but there was no evidence of decomposition. Six samples of pork luncheon meat and four of corned beef were examined for value at contract price.

Continuing the examination of school materials for the presence of toxic metals. 44 samples of pastels, colour blocks and powder colours were examined for the presence of antimony, arsenic, barium, cadmium, chromium and lead. In all but one case, the metals were far below any reasonable limit but one pastel contained soluble barium salts which approached, although did not exceed, the suggested limit of one per cent. Reformulation by the manufacturer eliminated the possible objectionable constituent. The limit of one per cent. was taken for all the above metals being based on the assumption that the *maximum daily* intake by a child of such materials would be 0.1 gram.

In connection with contract purchasing, the Supplies Department submitted samples of disinfectants, lavatory cleansers and soap. After analysis advice was given on the quality and value for money. Sausages were also submitted following a criticism of the fat content by a Welfare establishment but the complaint was not confirmed.

After analysis advice was given to the City Engineer on the disposal of trade effluents into the sewage system. Soils from trial holes were also submitted for analysis in connection with the deleterious action of soluble sulphates upon concrete and Portland cement. Paving flagstones were examined for comparison of quality.

Milk bottles were subjected to bacteriological analysis to test the efficiency of the bottle washing equipment at local dairies.

35 allegations of the presence of foreign bodies in food were submitted to a thorough examination in the laboratory.

Samples of emulsion paint, claimed to be particularly porous to moisture, were examined in the laboratory and were found to be somewhat more impervious to liquid water than normal material. After correspondence with the manufacturer a test was made in a newly constructed house by producing artificially conditions of high humidity and temperature. The tests clearly demonstrated that the product in question was superior to the usual wall finishes in porosity to water vapour and emphasised the necessity to interpret laboratory results with caution.

TABLE 1 FOOD AND DRUG SAMPLES SUBMITTED 1961

Nature of Sample	Number Examined	Number Genuine	Number Irregular
Foods			
Milk	513	508	5
Alcoholic Beverages	5	5	—
Arrowroot	2	2	—
Baking Powder	13	13	—
Biscuits	1	1	—
Blancmange Powder	4	3	1
Butter	52	52	—
Cake Confectionery	4	4	—
Cake and Pudding Mixtures	15	8	7
Canned Cream Soup	19	19	—
Canned Fish	12	11	1
Canned Fruit	24	23	1
Canned Pudding	14	13	1
Canned Soup	1	1	—
Canned Tomatoes	7	7	—
Canned Vegetables	14	14	—
Cereals	31	31	—
Cheese and Cheese Preparations	48	48	—
Cinnamon	19	13	6
Cochineal	6	6	—
Cocoa	5	5	—
Coffee and Coffee Preparations	10	9	1
Condensed Milk	5	5	—
Cooking Fat	22	22	—
Cornflour	5	5	—
Cream	24	24	—
Crystallised Fruit	16	14	2
Curry Powder	7	7	—
Custard Powder	7	7	—
Dressed Crab	2	2	—
Dried Fruit	1	1	—
Dried Herbs	5	5	—
Dripping	2	2	—
Edible Oil	4	4	—
Fish Paste	16	16	—
Flavouring	5	5	—
Flour (plain and self raising)	8	8	—
Fruit Curd	10	10	—
Fruit Juice	3	3	—
Gelatine	2	2	—
Golden Raising Powder	3	3	—
Gravy Powder	1	1	—
Ground Almonds	6	6	—
Honey	10	9	1
Ice Cream	23	23	—
Ice Cream Powder	1	1	—
Imitation Cream	2	2	—
Instant Potato	1	—	1
Jam and Marmalade	54	50	4
Lard	41	40	1
Margarine	54	54	—
Marzipan	4	4	—
Meat Paste	10	10	—
Meat Preparations	11	11	—
Milk Drink	3	—	3
Minced and Chopped Poultry	2	2	—
Mincemeat	20	20	—
Mint Sauce	3	3	—
Miscellaneous Foods	11	11	—
Oranges	3	3	—
Pickles and Chutney	3	3	—
Pulses	1	1	—
Salad Cream	7	7	—
	1,237	1,202	35

TABLE 2

SAMPLES OTHER THAN MILK NOT IN ACCORDANCE WITH STANDARD

No.	Nature of Sample	Formal Infor- mal Private	Nature of Offence	Observations
S201	Lard	I	Inadequate name and address	Label to be amended
S238	Instant Coffee	I	Inadequate name and address	Label to be amended
S345	Sardines (canned)	I	Inadequate name and address	Label to be amended
S367	Borated Zinc and Starch Dusting Powder	I	Label failed to disclose the active ingredients. The warning notice 'not to be applied to raw or weeping surfaces' inadequately displayed	Referred to the Ministry of Health
S371	Borated Zinc and Starch Nursery Powder	I	Label failed to give the precautionary notice 'not to be applied to raw or weeping surfaces'	Referred to the Ministry of Health
S411	Glaze Cherries (prepacked)	I	Label failed to disclose the presence of liquid glucose and artificial colour	Label to be amended
S439	Instant Potato Crackers (prepacked)	I	Inadequate name and address	Label to be amended
S464	Apple and Orange Juice	I	Label claimed the presence of Vitimin C but the minimum quantity per fluid ounce was not specified on the label	Label to be amended
S508	Flavoured Milk Drink (prepacked)	I	Inadequate name and address and list of ingredients. Contained raw milk although label claimed presence of Pasteurised Milk	Label to be amended
S509	Orange Drink (prepacked)	I	Inadequate name and address	Label to be amended
S510	Orange Drink (prepacked)	I	Inadequate name and address	Label to be amended
S517 S722 S723 S724	} Ground Cinnamon (prepacked)	I F I I }	Contained 400 parts per million excess copper	Referred to the Ministry and the Food Manufacturers' Federation
S628	Creamed Rice Chocolate Flavour (canned)	I	Ingredients not given in full, nor in the appropriate specific terms and correct order of proportion by weight	Label to be amended
S643	Blancmange Powder Chocolate Flavour	I	Voluntary list of ingredients not given in the order of proportion by weight	Label to be amended

No.	Nature of Sample	Formal Informal Private	Nature of Offence	Observations
S675	Plum Jam	I	Inadequate name and address	Importer advised by Town Clerk
S715	Flavoured Milk Drink (prepacked)	I	Label failed to disclose the constituents of the fruit flavouring syrup	Label to be amended
S811	Pure Honey	I	Inadequate name and address	Old stock. Further sample labelled satisfactorily
S862 S863	{ Ground Cinnamon	{ I I }	Contained 50 and 55 parts per million of copper respectively	Referred to the Ministry and the Food Manufacturers' Federation
S933	Trifle Mixture	I	No list of ingredients of glace cherries included in pack	Label to be amended
S949	Biscuit Mix	I	The nut constituent was rancid as a result of bad storage	Old stock. No further packets held by retailer
S950	Raspberry Jam	I	Inadequate name and address	Importer advised by Town Clerk
S1034	Madeira Easy Mix	I	Generic description 'pure emulsified shortening' used in the list of ingredients instead of a specific description	Referred to the Ministry and the Food Manufacturers' Federation
S1035	Cherries in Syrup	I	Inadequate name and address	Label to be amended
S1046	Sponge Mix	I	Generic description 'emulsified vegetable shortening' used in the list of ingredients instead of a specific description	Referred to the Ministry
S1054	Fruit Cake Mix	I	Generic description 'emulsified vegetable shortening' used in the list of ingredients instead of a specific description	Referred to the Ministry
S1064	Golden American Cake Mix	I	Generic description 'emulsified shortening' used in the list of ingredients instead of a specific description. The qualifications 'Add one fresh egg' and 'add your own icing' not printed clearly and prominently	Label to be amended
S1110	Flavoured Milk Drink	I	Label failed to disclose the constituents of the fruit flavouring syrup used in the preparation	Label to be amended

No.	Nature of Sample	Formal Informal Private	Nature of Offence	Observations
S1183	Jam Sandwich Mix	I	Generic description 'emulsified vegetable shortening' used in the list of ingredients instead of the specific description. The label of the enclosed jam did not identify the contents	Referred to the Ministry and Food Manufacturers' Federation
S1228	Orange Sponge Pudding in Sauce	I	Generic description 'emulsified vegetable shortening' used in the list of ingredients instead of the specific description	Referred to the Ministry
S1255	Seidlitz Powders	I	All six blue powders contained weight in excess of the maximum limit	Manufacturer warned
S1260	Borax and Honey	I	Erroneously labelled B.P. instead of B.P.C.	Old stock. New stock correctly labelled
S1352	Nutmeg Flavoured Compound	I	Label failed to disclose a list of ingredients	Produced for export. Stocks to be withdrawn
S1396	Cut Mixed Peel	I	Label failed to disclose a list of ingredients	Label to be amended
S1416	Apricot Jam	I	Inadequate name and address	Label to be amended
S1417	Strawberry Jam	I	Inadequate name and address	Label to be amended

TABLE 3
MISCELLANEOUS SAMPLES

Consulting Service			Health Dept.			Aldershot U.D.C.		
Apple Beer ..		1	Biscuits	1		Water	3	
Bread		1	Bread	7				
Carpet		1	Breakfast Flakes ..	1				
Chicken Blood ..		1	Cake Confectionery ..	4				
Chicken Fat ..	31		Canned Rhubarb ..	1		Alton R.D.C.		
Chicken Food ..	1		Canned Vegetables ..	1		Water	4	
Citric Acid	1		Cheese	1				
Condensate	4		Cream Filling ..	1				
Cream	2		Creamed Rice Milk					
Deposit	3		Pudding	1		Bognor U.D.C.		
Dripping	14		Crumpets	1		Sugar Confectionery	1	
Dust	3		Deposit	1				
Feeding Meat and			Desiccated Coconut ..	1				
Bone Meal ..	8		Frozen Peas	1				
Flour	2		Ground Almonds ..	1		Borough of Gosport		
Fruit Wine	1		Ice Lolly	1		Trade Waste ..	2	
Hair	1		Jam	1		Water	1	
Liquid	3		Laxative	1				
Milk	26		Lemon Juice	1				
Mortar	3		Margarine	1				
Paint	2		Meat Pie	2		Borough of Lymington		
Petrol	1		Milk Bottles from			Trade Waste ..	1	
Powder	2		Dairies	44		Water	5	
Preserving Solution ..	2		Milk and Milk Bottle					
Scale Remover ..	1		Contamination ..	21				
Sediment	2		Pickled Onions ..	1		Borough of Newport		
Soil	2		Sub-floor Water ..	9		Sub-floor Water ..	1	
Staining	1		Sugar Confectionery	3				
Stomach Contents of			Tomato Sauce ..	1				
Dog	1		Vinegar	1				
Sub-Floor Water ..	1		Water	1				
Tallow	1							
Trade Waste ..	5					Borough of Ryde		
Urine	2		Laboratory Information			Breakfast Cereal ..	1	
Vomit	1		City Supply	2		Sewage Effluent ..	2	
Water	20		Edible Oil	2				
Whisky	1		Milk	2				
Wine	5		Mineral Oil	3		Fareham U.D.C.		
			Seidlitz Powders ..	3		Soil	5	
						Water	6	
Contracts and Supplies								
Disinfectant	3		Education Dept.					
Lavatory Cleanser ..	2		Schools Meals Service	137				
Pastels and Powder						Fleet U.D.C.		
Colours	44					Milk Bottle	1	
Sausages	1		City Police			Sewage Effluent ..	2	
Soap	1		Bone	1		Trade Effluent ..	1	
						Water	4	
Architect's Dept.			Fire Service					
Paint	1		Can of Oil	1				
						Isle of Wight		
Engineer's Dept.			Parks Dept.			Water Board		
Anodiser	1		Seeds	14		Water	16	
Paint Remover ..	2							
Paving Flagstone ..	2							
Soil	33		Coroners' Specimens			Petersfield R.D.C.		
Stream Water ..	1		Portsmouth	62		Lamb Chop	1	
Sub-floor Water ..	1		Isle of Wight ..	41		Swimming Pool Water	1	
Trade Waste ..	2		South Hampshire ..	23		Water	6	
Water	3							